The New-York Times.

VOL. XV......NO. 4397. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS

PETROLEUM.

Grand Excursion Through the Pennsylvania Oil Regions.

Wonderful Results of American Enterprise.

The New Towns and Cities Along the Route.

Interesting Facts About their Settlement and Growth.

Meadeville, Corry, Titusville, Pithole City, Oil City and Reno.

THE FUTURE OF THE OIL TRADE.

Early Traditions, Pleasant Episodes, and Prospective Developments.

Now that we have come out triumphant from our great struggle, and are called upon to concentrate all our energies for the development of our material resources, in order that the burdens which the war has entailed upon us may be lightly borne, and the foundations of our national future be laid broad and deep, in surveying the wide fields of our yet undeveloped wealth, men's eyes rest naturally for a time upon that wonderful region in Western Pennsylvania which has contributed so largely to our revenue during the past four years, and which promises to yield so much more largely in the future. It is not at all surprising, then, that so many of our representative men should have availed themselves of the rare opportunity for an inspection of the oil country presented by the following munificent and comprehensive invitation:

MEADVILLE, Penn., Oct. 4, 1865.

DEAR SIR: For the purpose of affording the capitalists of the country an opportunity of inspecting personally the Pennsylvania Oil Regions, an excursion through them has been arranged, in which you are invited to participate.

Two hundred guests will be in attendance, including prominent business men from each of the principal cities in the Northern States.

Everything will be arranged to make the trip as comfortable and pleasant as possible, and to afford a full and thorough view of the wonderful phenomena of the oil regions.

Your expenses during the entire trip and return, will be paid by the projectors of the excursion.

CHAS. VERNON CULVER, Franklin,
J. T. BRIGGS, Titusville,
JOSHUA DOUGLASS, Meadville,
J. J. WADSWORTH, Plumer,
J. J. VANDERGRIFT, Oil City,
Committee of Invitation.

With that portion of the excursion party representing this and the neighboring cities, and with those gentlemen who had arrived from Boston and other cities east, we took the special car provided for us at the terminus of the Erie road, Jersey City, en route for the regions, by the 6 P. M. train of Monday, the 16th inst.

Somewhat remarkable to narrate in this period of doubtful life upon the rail, our party reached Meadville without accident, further than the ignition of a stuffing-box of one of the rear carriages of the train, on the way between Salamanca and this place. The engineer, doubtless desirous to give us a "taste of his quality," and to wipe out any impression that our being behind time some six hours, was at all attributable to him, drove us at the rate of forty-five miles an hour, to the manifest annoyance of many of our company, who, however fast in Wall-street, preferred going slowly out of the world. As the night was intensely dark, the wheel on fire gave quite a picturesque effect to the surrounding hemlocks, and one no less striking to the nervous gentlemen alluded to. The stopping of the train, and a copious ablution of the wheel and axle, restored that coolness of temper absent a few moments since, both in the iron and in the flesh, and we proceeded with more solemnity of pace, reaching Meadville, the rendezvous of the party, at half-past ten P. M. of Tuesday. As may be presumed, we were the latest arrivals at the McHenry House.

THE PARTY OF EXCURSION

being now complete, consisted of

Hon. C. V. Culver, Franklin, Penn., Culver, Penn & Co., New-York; Col. D. B. Rodgers; S. P. Handy, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio, President Merchants' National Bank of Cleveland; H. B. Hulburt, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio, Cashier Second National Bank of Cleveland; Jos. Perkins, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio, President Second National Bank of Cleveland; H. A. Hulburt, Cleveland, Ohio; J. A. Harris, Cleveland, Ohio, *Leader;* E. Cowles, Cleveland, Ohio, *Leader;* G. A. Benedict, Cleveland, Ohio, *Herald;* J. H. A. Bone, Cleveland, Ohio; H. B. Perkins, Warren, Ohio, President First National Bank of Warren; J. D. Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio, *Plaindealer;* H. A. Stevens; Hon. S. S. Flagler, Lockport, N. Y., President Niagara County National Bank; G. W. Patterson, Jr., Corning, N. Y., Proprietor George Washington National Bank; C. Buell, Esq., Rochester, N. Y., Merchant; J. H. Darling, Esq., Warsaw, N. Y., President Wyoming County National Bank; S. H. Buxton, Esq., Warsaw, N. Y.; W. Frank, Esq., Warsaw, N. Y., Merchant; Hon. Augustus Frank, Warsaw, N. Y., Merchant and Banker; W. H. Merrill, Esq., Warsaw, N. Y., Editor of Warsaw *Western New-Yorker;* Dr. J. H. Schenck, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. A. Wright, Esq., Philadelphia, Penn., capitalist; E. G. Cattell, Esq., Philadelphia, Penn., of A. G. Cattell & Co., Merchants; R. D. Cary, Esq., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. J. Albert, Esq., Baltimore, Md., Capitalist; W. Hibbard, Esq., Rochester, N. Y., *Evening Express;* C. Bloss, Esq., Titusville, Penn., *Morning Herald;* Hon. J. K. Morehead, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Samuel Riddle, Esq., Alleghany City, Penn., Postmaster; W. M. Faber, Esq., Pittsburgh, Penn., Steam Engine Manufacturer; W. E. Schmertz, Esq., Pittsburgh, Penn., Banker; W. F. McKee, Pittsburgh, Penn., Glass Manufacturer; A. Lavely, Esq., Pittsburgh, Penn.; S. McKier, Esq., Pittsburgh, Penn., Merchant; H. Van Kirke, Esq., Pittsburgh, Penn., Iron Manufacturer; Gen. Ray Stone, Pittsburgh, Penn.; J. D. Merrit, Esq., Boston, Mass., President Elliot National Bank; Chas. A. Vialle, Esq., Boston, Mass., Cashier National Bank of Republic; H. O. Briggs, Esq., Boston, Mass., Shipping Merchant, Maj. Ben. Perley Poore, Boston, Mass., Boston *Journal;* E. A. Waters, Esq., Boston, Mass., *Daily Advertiser;* D. Kimball, Esq., Boston, Mass., Frost & Kimball; Hon. M. Ransom, Boston, Mass., United States Bank Commissioner for Massachusetts; Samuel Downer, Esq., of Corry and Boston, Mass., Oil Refiner of Downer & Co's., Corry and Boston Refineries; Geo. H. Rea, Esq., St. Louis, Mo., President Second National Bank, St. Louis; Samuel K. Weed, Esq., St. Louis, Mo., St. Louis *Democrat;* Wm. Hyde, Esq., St. Louis, Mo., St. Louis *Republican;* L. D. Page, Reno, Penn., Reno *Times;* Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Reno, Penn., President Reno Oil and Land Co.; L. K. Plumptor, Esq., Buffalo, N. Y., President First National Bank of Buffalo; James Lyon, Buffalo, N. Y., Buffalo *Express;* J. T. Briggs, Titusville, Penn., capitalist; Hon. Gaylord Church, Meadville, Penn., capitalist; Hon. S. Mills, Madison, Wis., President First National Bank of Madison; Hon. L. D. Hastings, Madison, Wis., State Treasurer of Wisconsin; Hon. E. R. Wadsworth, Madison, Wis.; Hon. D. K. Tenney, Sauk City, Wis., President Sauk City Bank; Dr. J. N. Lapham, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. C. Helton, Chicago, Ill., President Stock Board, Chicago; Hon. Chas. Walker, Chicago, Ill., capitalist; Wesley Munger, Esq., Chicago, Ill., Munger, Wheeler & Co.; P. H. Willard, Esq., Chicago, Ill., Willard & Childs; O. T. Badger, Esq., Chicago, Ill., H. Badger & Co.; James H. Bowen, Esq., Chicago, Ill., President Third National Bank; S. J. Medill, Esq., Chicago, Ill., Chicago *Tribune;* Hon. E. S. Carson, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. Depository, Cincinnati; W. T. Hulbert, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio, capitalist; C. C. Geoffrey, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio, Gibson House; Hon. S. S. Davis, Cincinnati, Ohio, banker; W. H. Durand, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio, Cincinnati *Enquirer;* W. H. Chamberlain, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio, Cincinnati *Gazette;* W. Harris, Esq., Dayton, Ohio; Gen. S. H. Vagen, Indianapolis, Ind.; Hon. A. E. Vinton, Indianapolis, Ind.; Col. C. B. Jacobs, Indianapolis, Ind., Indianapolis *Journal;* Gen. T. T. Crittenden, Madison, Ind.; Col. M. C. Garber, Madison, Ind., Proprietor and Editor of *Courier;* J. Hopley, Bucyrus, Ohio; Maj. J. L. Wilson, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Winder, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio; M. R. Wail, Esq., Toledo, Ohio; A. D. Pelton, Toledo, Ohio, Toledo *Blade;* Jas. E. Scripps, Esq., Detroit, Mich., *Tribune & Advertiser;* Hon. Thos. G. Stanfield, South Bend, Ind., President First National Bank, South Bend; John T. Lindsay, Esq., South Bend, Ind., Cashier First National Bank, South Bend; J. H. Cogshell, Esq., Providence, R. I., Providence *Journal;* Wm. Willis, Esq., Harrisburgh, Penn.; Hon. Chas. Borland, Lancaster, Ohio; H. S. Knapp, Esq., Fort Wayne, Ind., Editor *Times & Sentinel;* J. C. Calhoun, Esq., Meadville, Penn., Auditor Atlantic and Great Western Railway; J. M. Dick, Esq., Meadville, Penn., Treasurer Atlantic and Great Western Railway; Prof. Geo. Loomis, Meadville, Penn., Alleghany College; Chas. W. Winslow, Meadville, Penn.; J. D. Gill, Esq., Meadville, Penn., Gill & Shryeck, bankers; J. Douglass, Esq., Meadville, Penn., President National Bank of Crawford; S. P. Officer, Esq., Meadville, Penn., Cashier National Bank of Crawford; S. M. Pettus, Esq., Meadville, Penn.; J. R. Dick, Esq., Meadville, Penn.; S. E. McFarland, Esq., Meadville, Penn.; J. A. Derrickson, Esq., Meadville, Penn., President First National Bank, Meadville; M. Walters, Esq., Meadville, Penn.; H. L. Richmond, Esq., Meadville, Penn.; W. Reynolds, Esq., Meadville, Penn.; Prof. G. O. Croly, Meadville, Penn.; Hon. John Sherman, Mansfield, Ohio; W. Fahnestock, Washington, D. C., Jay Cooke & Co.; J. B. Bouton, New-York *Journal of Commerce;* Hon. Erastus Brooks, New-York, *Evening Express;* J. T. Daly, New-York; Hon. A. G. Hull, New-York, lawer; L. K. Miller, Esq., New-York; L. M. Pettengill, Esq., New-York, S. M. Pettengill & Co.; J. P. Cary, Esq., New-York, *Commercial Advertiser;* D. O. C. Townley, Esq., New-York, New-York TIMES; R. T. Colbourn, Esq., New-York, New-York *Tribune;* W. J. Williams, Esq., New-York, *Evening Post;* Dr. J. A. Strong, Esq., New-York, *The Methodist;* L. H. Culver, Esq., New-York, Culver, Penn & Co.; S. T. Howard, Esq., New-York, late Deputy Comptroller of Currency; E. Bliss, Esq., New-York; R. F. Brooke, Esq., New-York; J. W. Thatcher, Esq., New-York; W. R. Freeman, New-York; Capt. Walton, New-York; J. L. Sangade, New-York, Winslow, Lamer & Co.; Theo. Davis, Esq., Artist, New-York, *Harpers Weekly;* Wm. Brough, New-York; J. H. Coleman, New-York; Geo. Davis, New-York.

An array of the representatives of law, logic, capital and the press rarely congregated.

MEADVILLE.

This city, named after DAVID MEADE, the first white settler, was known to us prior to 1862, as the site of Alleghany College, and since as one of those cities of rapid growth rushed into new life by the entrée of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. The population is now 8,000, having doubled itself since 1860. It is well paved and lighted, and publishes a daily journal, and, being on the confines of civilization in this region, we may mention that, like its sister cities further east, it is exuberant in pianos.

Starting by the special train of the Atlantic and Great Western on the following (Wednesday) morning we reached Corry, distant forty-two miles, through the unbroken shadows of the hemlock forest in which now throbs this first great artery of civilization.

CORRY

was unknown to fortune or to fame five years ago. It now boasts a population numbering five thousand, and one of the largest oil refineries in the world, that of DOWNER & Co., a firm well-known to oil men long before the discovery of nature's great distillery, as manufacturers of coal oil at Boston.

Less than six short years ago citizen CORRY made futile efforts to sell the farm for $600, upon which now stands the possible nucleus of a great city, already boasting its three railroads, its newspaper, its national banks, its huge refineries and numberless hotels. Half an hour given to the inspection of the works of DOWNER & Co., and the process of the manufacture of parrafine, lubricating oils, &c., and we proceeded on our way to Titusville, distant from Corry some twenty-eight miles.

Rushing over the railroad, through this path among the unhewn children of the forest, we may mention as a feature of the progress of the age and of Corry, that whilst standing on the platform of the railway station there, an apparition suddenly burst upon us of a highly intellectual-looking gentleman in green glasses, drawn almost to the earth by the pile of the Corry *Telegraph* he bore, of which he himself was editor, proprietor, and, on this occasion, if not on all others, a most liberal distributor. Remember it, ye Corryites, children of this electric age, and when Corry boasts its Broadway and its marble palaces, its huge edifices of commerce and its innumerable attics where words by the million are coined daily—think of that rainy day when, ankle-deep in mud on the unpaved street of Corry, stood this aged pioneer of progress, scattering far and near with liberal hand this first printed page in his city's history.

On to Titusville, over the fallen pines, by the Oil Creek Railway. Now begin to show themselves the premonitory symptoms of oil, in derricks to our right and left, in every creek or gully down which had run the suggestive stream of water, which was not "pure and undefiled."

About this time the prognostications of some of our companions as to a change of weather had reached the climax of their fulfillment in a heavy fall of rain, to the intense disgust of that portion of our party whose prophesies had been the other way. Arrived at

TITUSVILLE,

the party dined at the Bush and Pendleton houses excellently well, doing justice to the liberal board supplied them. Dinner over, by way of additional dessert, the entire company was provided with complete suits of rubber clothing, for which a raid had been made on every clothing-store in the place, causing a decided sensation in the market and resulting in innumerable telegrams for a resupply. Titusville, it is almost unnecessary to say, like almost all the other towns through which we pass, is an offspring of Petroleum, with all its bilious characteristics, and doubtless boasting, like the others, its migratory millionaires. Here begins the Oil Region proper. From Titusville to Shaffer, eight miles by same line of railway, we pass through the region of deserted derricks One after another, countless, along the sides of the creek stand these sad monuments of buried hopes, and we can imagine how the Fire God of the Indian, (to whom it is said a burning sacrifice of this oil was offered up many centuries ago, in the same valley,) we can imagine how he laughs his bitter laugh as he rides on the wild winds that rush through the ravine, when the white man wails his buried dollars, or clings reluctantly to the fruitless hole in which he has sunk his all. Arrived at

SCHAFFER,

the terminus of the Oil Creek Railroad, where the oil from the region is transferred to the cars, and where it may be said the tour of observation commences, horses being in waiting for us here, the appearance of our party underwent a radical and remarkable change—from quiet citizens to mounted cavaliers, as if "dread havoc had again let loose her dogs of war." The getting to horse was necessarily a proceeding of considerable difficulty, labor and loss of time. The difficulty arising from the exercise of the superior sagacity of some of our companions, who gave early evidence of their skill in horse-flesh, by judicious selections of the animal, in defiance of the evident relationship of certain numbers on their cards of invitation with those upon the tickets appended to the bridles of the quadrupeds.

Nevertheless, amidst much merriment and good-humored badinage, with two exceptions, every man was in his saddle within half an hour, and the cavalcade started upon its perilous way along the creek. One of the exceptions was our merry artist of *Harper's Weekly*, who, seated on an up-ended cart, under the shelter of an umbrella held above him by a wide-mouthed wondering admirer, was giving the last touch to the tail of a graceful animal, whose glossy neck was ardently embraced by a fat member of the press, in a vain effort to bestride him. It is well timed to mention here that the selection of the animals was perfect; and how so many excellent horses had been brought together in a remote place, was a matter of general inquiry and astonishment.

Onward in the driving rain we rode our "melancholy course and slow," enlivening each other by stories of our individual inexperience in this kind of locomotion, and in the recital of innumerable accidents which had occurred to our relatives and friends under circumstances much less critical.

Here were heroes of a hundred crises in the stock market, the corners of whose firm-set mouths had never drooped in the worst throes of a financial panic—heroes who had valiantly resisted the bulls and bears of Wall-street and of State-street, till Time had given his golden tints to their complexions, his silver ones to their hair; here the millionaires, whose gaily painted equipages roll musically through our city parks, along our city boulevards, laden with their rich freight of bedizened beauty, fair recipients of the fruits of the untold energy of these generous machines of figures, and of flesh and blood—our business men; here the conquerors of space and time, the men whose untiring labor has made all mankind akin, spreading their gigantic network of railway and of telegraph over continent and sea; here the men who, when the walks of trade are tenantless, and sleep and silence bless the wearied, record with busy pen the doings of the day, whose thoughts and labors break in upon our waking hour, quickening into renewed action the sluggard brain that clings to sleep, and wield an influence as powerful as it is extended over all; here wise men from the East and West, whose wisdom has been recognized by their selection for the proudest positions in the people's gift—the right to think and speak and act for hundreds of thousands of their fellow-men in their halls of legislation: here the less important scribes, who, with symbolic skill, seize upon the flying words of others, or with keen, accustomed glance, note each feature of the passing scene, and "when the day is done and the darkness falls from the wings of night," toil through these silent hours of shadow, to steal like criminals through the gloomy streets before the morning breaks, at home to court, with aching brain, the rest denied them in those hours set apart by nature for repose. Heroes on 'change, in the counting-house, of the midnight lamp, bringing up the rear of our procession with trembling knees and nervous rein, in search of the picturesque in well-dom and the truths so long lain buried there.

Far in the front, regardless of uncertain footing, ride those who have perfected the art on many a battle-field, shouting merrily as they turn and turn again to rally on the laggard with words of stirring cheer. Down, over paths made through primeval woods by the simple felling of the trees, the stumps remaining in most instances one to two feet high and apart but four or five—down through the ruts and pits dug by the wheels of the heavy teams laden with machinery, iron tubing and provisions, and back again with oily wealth—coming and going in endless streams—at times passing each other with much difficulty, one or other having to enter the woods that his fellow may have the road—difficult and toilsome labor too frequently enlivened by unchaste explosives of the teamsters, leveled without limit at each other when this right of way is the subject of dispute. As a rule, however, it is said these men get along wonderfully well together; indeed, the nature of their labor calls so often for mutual help, that a kind of coarse relationship is the natural result, and the loose vocabulary you hear is often more expressive of hard work than of indignation.

Down into the valley of Oil Creek—down through the oily composite of petroleum, pulverized rock and loam, manufactured in every rut and hollow by the dripping and bursting of the barrels and the ceaseless churn of the wheels—down over the unhewn rocks projecting from the sloping sides of the ravine—down into the valley of shadow we creep with all that sad solemnity the scene, the season, and our seats inspire, reaching the river bed in about an hour from the commencement of our ride.

Now we ford the creek daintily over its bed of shingles, steering cautiously round the heavier pieces of rock thrown down from the cliffs above us, yielding to the superior knowledge of the route and the way to foot it shown by the horses, which, with extraordinary skill, for skill it must be called, make these journeys safely here, almost impassable to the human foot, guided by all man's boasted sagacity.

Once across, we plunge again into the forest and the mud; across the creek again; through the forest and again across the creek, again and again repeated, as the stream, in its sinuous wanderings, thus intersects our path. Up along the sloping sides of the gully, at every clearing, as far as the eye can reach, prominent amidst the varied features of the landscape, to the right and to the left, high upon the jutting cliff, midway upon some shelving plateau, close down, hugging the water's edge, startling you on the roadside with the music of the drill, or rising in miniature in the purple distance—derricks, derricks, derricks. Hundreds of these, not long ago the sites of successfully-working wells, now exhausted, or of others that yielded everything but oil, abandoned by the hopeful laborers that worked upon them—gone with the rush of population and of enterprise to the fruitful slopes of Pithole Creek.

Now again we rise the hill and pass through

PLUMER,

another city born of mud, whose streets have lost the activity we are told they knew before the discovery of remoter wealth more certain of attainment.

This exodus from its immediate neighborhood has almost proved the death of Plumer, but, as there is no good reason to doubt that all this region of Oil Creek is payingly productive, there are good days yet in store for all within the reach of it.

Into the forest again, we now approach the hill at whose base upon the other side lies the famous valley of the Pithole Creek. By this time we have passed these once famous wells. The Buckeye, seven miles below Titusville, struck oil Sept. 21, 1861, flowing 800 barrels per day for thirteen months, and then pumped for two years. The Empire, near the last-named, struck oil Oct. 21, 1861, flowing, at first, the enormous yield of 3,000 barrels per day, the greatest ever given by any well. The flow diminished gradually for over a year to 1,600 barrels. Now it is pumping 60 to 70 barrels. The Sherman, struck in June, 1862, flowing for a year and nine months, its heaviest yield being 700 barrels per day. The Noble well, struck in June, 1863, the most profitable of flowing wells, owing to the high rates for oil during its yielding, its flow averaging 1,250 barrels per day for six months. The Ocean, one mile lower down the creek, was struck about seven weeks ago, and flows about 300 barrels per day; this well is located 260 feet above the level of the waters of the creek. The Bennihoff Run in the same vicinity has several excellent wells; also the Egbert farm, one mile still further down, containing the Maple Shade, the Jersey and the Coquette wells.

On the Dalzell farm, just below the Egbert, a shaft is being sunk 12 by 17 feet by powerful machinery, so as to thoroughly investigate the nature of the underground formations, and to bore in every direction at acute angles downward from the perpendicular of the shaft. This we understood was under the supervision of Mr. CASSEMEYER, well known to chemists and mineralogists in this city. The Tarr farm called for passing glance, as did the famous Maple Grove, or "Burning Well," so called from its having burned for ten days; its yield at this time was 2,500 barrels per day.

This route by the valley of Oil Creek was not, in the full extent in which we had embraced it, as per programme; the distance set down there being but six miles, whereas the journey now, almost completed, was something more than twelve.

This route was taken by the leaders, at the suggestion of Mr. CULVER, who accompanied them, that no good feature of oil territory should be lost to us, and was followed innocently by those removed by distance from a knowledge of this arrangement, and whose delicacy of *feeling* would have revolted against an extension of their labors through this wild region, crude and coarse in all its ways.

Rising the hill, as we have said, we come in sight of Pithole. By this time our cavalry has extended its line considerably, as the roads are here, in many places, in an indescribable condition, such as to render it impossible for two to ride abreast. Beside, the quality of each man and horse has now been tested and the result produced, as an index of skill or of endurance, is the long line of cavaliers extending from the hill-top where we stand to its base near Pithole City, with here and there a group of four or five of equal skill or of more gregarious natures. It is due to some of the experienced journalists, (among whom the writer most emphatically is not included,) to say that they have done credit to the craft, long service on Southern slopes, or over Southern fords, giving them the art and the endurance asked for in this short but trying journey.

The rain now falls heavily, driven mercilessly against us, no longer sheltered by the pines of the forest in our rear. The deep hollows now filled with the flowing mud, make our footing still less certain, and the concluding mile, down hill, before us, if possible, more arduous than the worst of those behind us.

The scene from this elevation is truly wonderful, and asks a pen more graphic than the writer can hope to use to do it justice.

In the immediate foreground the heavier trees have fallen by the axe, exposing the naked rocks that top the cliff, and the scanty soil clinging to their sides in fruitless effort to hide their barrenness. Withered, weedy grass adds sadness, not color, to the picture. Stunted pines and hemlocks struggle into gloomy life between us and the bed of the ravine, one thousand feet below, their sombre green rarely broken for extended miles by by a solitary member of those other tribes now rich in the tinted foliage of the season. One thousand feet below us creeps sluggishly the water of the creek, twining itself away into the distance like a tortuous thing of ill-burnished iron. Along the bluff, in every available spot on the sides of the ravine, rises upward the invariable derrick. Unlike the thousands we have passed to-day, all these are full of life and motion. The puffing of a hundred engines, the steady beat of as many drills, and the throbbing of the pump-valves come up the valley to us on a cloud of vapor, wrapping us round about in its myriad grimy folds and making life difficult, for the passing moment, to those of sensitive breathing apparatus—a wierd, unholy scene, seen in this semi-darkness in which it lies beneath us. Resting here a few moments longer to breathe our horses, shake our wet cloaks and shudder at the picture, we, the rear-guard of the calvacade, creep slowly down the hill to

PITHOLE CITY.

This is, assuredly, one of the wonders of the world, to be seen only in such a country as this is, inhabited by such a people. Six months ago, when we began that marble-fronted warehouse in Broadway, as yet unfinished—six short months ago, the site of Pithole City was a barren hill-side, with no two human habitations within calling distance of each other; now it holds a city! spreading out along its sloping sides, in all directions, hundreds of houses in process of erection. The eternal collision of nail and hammer, the quick, convulsive rasp of saw, and the cheerful chirrup of the plane, greet you on every side, and you forget the rain and the mud, your "hair-breadth 'scapes by flood and field," in your wonder at the extraordinary scenes around you, to which the world again affords no parallel. Eight thousand people gathered here in four and twenty weeks, who work and cook, and eat, and sleep—who read their own newspaper, deposit money in their own banks, meet visitors at their own hotels, laugh away a leisure hour in their own theatres, and bless God in their own churches, as many of them no doubt do, for this great wealth, long hidden in the rocked-ribbed hollows of the land, now brought within their reach for the benefit of all.

Riding slowly through the city, down toward the water's edge, winding our way amidst foundries and forges, by carpenters' shops, through shavings and saw-dust, over broken iron shafts, sections of wheels, and piles of tubing, we reach the creek, ford it, and, ascending the opposite hill, reach the Morey Farm Hotel, which is to be our resting-place for the night. Reminding us of my Lord Marquis of Carrabas, in *Puss and Boots*, our providing genius, Mr. CULVER, was ubiquitous, forestalling our every wish, and with munificent hand providing in all things for our comfort.

Driving up to the hotel, we found that almost all our companions had arrived, and some of the enthusiastic ones amongst them, Gens. RAY STONE and CRITTENDEN, Hon. JNO. SHERMAN, and half a dozen others, clinging to their saddles, had ridden off amongst the wells, having yet an hour of daylight.

What a humorous scene now presented itself for our companion artist, who, with his eye on fire, sate himself upon the slope a few yards distant from the party, and sketched them rapidly. Here a cluster of some six or seven, whose jokes made us shake again and again during the first few miles we journeyed, now solemnly unrobe themselves. There another group recount with much noise and gesture their trials on the way, poking their good humor at each other as they recalled some episode of the journey to the disadvantage of a companion. Here again others crowd eagerly toward the bar—in the vernacular of the region, to "hist in a little pisen," and there now slowly up the roadside comes the wearied, ragged remnant of our party, puffing with expiring energy in an agony of desire to come up the hill with spirit; and, heavens above us! here comes the Major—of all modern wits the most prolific. "Alas, poor Yorick! where be your gibes now? your gambols? your songs? your flashes of merriment that were wont to set the table in a roar?" Muddy, moody, melancholy Major! Alas that thy reputation, thy title, and the sustenance they claimed, should have thus exalted thy fat sides to the altitude of a Rosinante. "Take him down tenderly, lift him with care." What ho! Landlord! a feather bed and some "pison" for the Major.

Taking advantage of the hour of daylight yet unexpired, in company with an artist and a few others, we set off for a tour of the wells in the immediate neighborhood, following in the track of the well-seasoned riders who had preceded us. In fifteen minutes, walking down the rocky slope, we reach the Pool well, or No. 54, as it is called, if we mistake not. Some three or four large tanks, each about twenty feet in height, by a like diameter, are in our path, within the confines of a quadrangular fence, at one side of which are a gateway and an office. These are all the works; the machinery is underground and Nature drives the engine! Climbing over the full and empty barrels that lie between us and the place, we reach the gate, where a dozen teams are waiting their turns to load, and rapidly as pass the flying minutes, barrel after barrel goes into the possession of the teamsters. Fifteen hundred barrels per day, more than one per minute, is the yield of this most wonderful fountain. Passing through the gateway and turning to our right, we ascend a stairway leading to a platform which surrounds the largest tank, and now for the first time, we see a "flowing well." See it! forgetting the slime in which we tread, the gaseous vapors which assail us, and the blasphemy of the teamsters down below. See it! with hearts oppressed with wonder and admiration at this miracle of creation. See, in humility and reverence—this new revelation of the untold power and wisdom of Omnipotence.

Rising alongside the tank and above it, about two feet, then arching over it like an upended letter J, is the tube, two and a half inches in diameter, through which comes up from beneath the riven rock seven hundred feet below, this Geyser of flowing wealth. Gushing out of the mouth of the pipe as if impelled thence by some hidden engine, at the same time escaping with it the gas which accompanies it and bears it upward. Gush! gush! gush! with regular and convulsive beat as rapidly as you can repeat the word distinctly, and incessant as the living pulse. Forty gallons per minute, twenty-five hundred per hour, sixty thousand in a day! and yet this well flows but half the quantity of that on Oil Creek before mentioned. What language, used to express our wonder at the mysteries of creation, would suggest in the reader the emotions these miracles excite? None. Lost in the bewildered maze of thought in which we are, our littleness is suggested by every turn its current takes, and we move along from well to well, regardless of the unctuous slime and mephitic odors of the place, till warned thence by the good-natured workmen who remind us that in this region traveling to strangers is unpleasant, if not dangerous after dark, and that "Connecticut honey," as they call the mud, is uncomfortable bedding.

Here we overtake our artist "doing" a derrick, and conjuring him to leave the rest of his unfinished sketch to the imagination of its admirers, we steal away through the thickening shadows and the thicker mud to our hotel.

A Western grain merchant, attracted by the reputed discoveries in this region, came here in time to purchase the property now coupled with his name and known as the Morey Farm, for a moderate amount; leasing it out to explorers, reserving in each case a one-half untrammeled interest in the produce. In the meantime he built upon the best located portion of it this hotel, which is a wonder of comfort in such a district. On the morning of the very day we reached here two flowing wells had been struck within a few hundred yards of the house, promising to give enormous yield. His share in one of these alone may make him a millionaire before the last day of December.

At an excellent dinner heralded by oyster soup, the "Native," brought five hundred miles to do us honor, we spent a happy and convivial time, each contributing his share to the general mirth. Toward the close our landlord was requested by Messrs PRATT and SUMNER, as representatives of Pithole, to invite our party to a champagne supper, as soon as our consciences would admit of our reseating for another meal. Nothing loth, the invitation was received with all due honors, and we arose to prepare ourselves with a few old jokes and toasts of ancient origin, that we might contribute, when the time came, to the conviviality of the evening.

The invitation to the champagne supper is readily accepted by most of our party, and good things mental and good things physical are the order of the hour. Excellent speeches, dressed up in oil, are duly served, bristling with statistics, unreportable under such convivial surroundings. Pithole, The People, Petroleum and the Press are toasted.

We submit to be bored by millionaires with good nature, and are as copious in our applause of their well-meant bad grammar as their rocky cliffs had been to them when *they* were bored for oil. We listen respectfully to orations from representatives of the democratic school, in which the government tax of "a dollar a barrel" on crude oil is censured in rounded periods of glowing rhetoric, though we cannot see it in the convenient petroleum light which they do. We join in the terrific bursts of applause following the mention of individuals unknown to fame till they came swimming into popularity on a sea of oil. We laugh at the innumerable jokes of Oildom till the gas grows dim and the bottles dance a minuet through our flowing wells of tears—we cheer the President of all the States and the heroes who have made him so. We join that draught in solemn silence to the memory of our martyred Patriot, and in the stillness which, even in the convivial hour, at the mention of his name must ever fall upon the hearts and tongues of all who love their country, we creep quietly away to sleep, leaving the hardier heroes of Champagne to drink and grow merry till the stars grow dim.

The breakfast bell at 6 o'clock awaks us from a peaceful vision of paved places nearer home. It has rained unceasingly through all the night, and though clearing slightly off with day break even now the ponderous clouds hang affectionately over Pithole. To horse! to horse! this is to many a more difficult task than on the day before; several of the animals have gone lame, and as the distance to be traveled is full fifteen miles, half of it back again by the route of yesterday, and the remainder no more luxurious, there are few found willing to mount an ill-conditioned beast. To help us in this decision is the uncomfortable assurance that the roads will be at least twice as bad as on the day preceding from the gathering upon them of the heavy rains.

Thus it is that an hour ago some ten or twelve were wafted away upon spring wagons, and that we, after a vain effort to discover the intelligent quadruped that had saved our life the day before, learn of his having been spirited away by an audacious Colonel of cavalry, who had practiced this mode of dealing in horses in his campaigns down South; and thus it is that we are now possessed of half the working interest in a superannuated buggy, to be driven the fifteen miles aforesaid by one EDWARD BATES, than whom the world or Pithole before or since has never known a better driver. To all visitors at the Morey Farm Hotel, we emphatically recommend him in all trials of danger by flood and field in Oildom, as a faithful life preserver. Numerous are the stories told us during this terrible drive back again over the way of yesterday to Plumer, and through the forest to Oil City. The frequency of murder in this county is appalling, rendering it quite unsafe to travel after dark along these lonely roads. The impunity with which murder may be done in such a place is sufficiently evident, and, as we have said, is taken advantage of to its full extent. We hope that the appeal made to the capitalists who accompanied us will not fail to secure their valuable aid and means to the building up of highways and of railroads through the country, that protection may be given to life and property and facilities to trade. Millions of dollars will be thus added to the nation's wealth now lost in this liquid waste along these miserable and dangerous roads. There can be no doubt whatever that the immense yield of this product, still increasing, will yet multiply itself when proper means are afforded for its transportation, and that of the machinery required for its development and the more rapid extension of the works.

Plunging onward, now one wheel in air, the other over the nave in mud, this position alternated in perhaps three more revolutions—jolting over the stumps and huge stones, in a labyrinth of obstructions, over which the foremost animal treads with instinctive precision, stopping now and then to put his nose down to a pool that may be deep, as if to ascertain his chance of safety; then dashing in up to his very collar, and out again over the rocks and stumps once more.

Passing through Plumer, we learn that our cavalcade is half an hour ahead, and we follow after with all safe speed, which means, at the utmost, at the rate of two miles, English, by the hour. Before we come in sight of Cherry Run, toward which we now go, we shall note a few tales of rapidly acquired wealth we hear from BATES, or remember to have heard from others. About two months ago, two young men, when sinking the well known as the "McKinley," now yielding 250 barrels per day, in a good-humored way proposed their landlady a $500 share. The lady assuring them of her inability to provide that sum, they proposed to take it out in board, to which she agreed, and received her certificate of stock. Her interest is now worth $75 per day, or over $27,000 per annum. We give this as a true story of the place, but do not, by its relation, wish to encourage emigration of landladies to this locality, for however numerous ambitious ladies might be, we are afraid we must say, in the language of the late Widow Bedott, "sich men you seldom find." In October last the Holmden Farm, upon which are now several flowing wells, was offered for $25,000; a one-fourth interest in the same was sold a short time since for a million and a half. The Morey Farm was offered for $600; and as two flowing wells are now at work upon it, it will be interesting to await the result. Millionaires sprout up like mushrooms on a sheep-path, and some from a scarce less filthy origin.

Now we are in Cherry Run, passing the "Humboldt" Works and the celebrated Reed and Mountain Wells, considered monsters in their day until dwarfed by the giants of Pithole. Striking Oil Creek again at Rouseville, we proceed along its margin, wet and weather-worn, to

OIL CITY.

It was said unto Asher: "Let him dip his foot in oil." Oil was a sacred thing; but whatever the reverence its frequent use in sacred ceremonies may inspire, a visit to this slimy city must well nigh drown it forever. Situated at the confluence of Oil Creek with the Alleghany River and at the terminus of the Franklin branch of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, as the southern outlet of the Oil Wells, it has necessarily grown up with startling rapidity. Its streets are crammed at all hours of the day, and often of the night also, with the teamsters and their loads, and of all unholy places for the habitation of mankind, this affords least promise of redemption. The streets are literally seas of greasy mire, with here and there the evidence of a sickly effort to make a crossing, or fill up hollows by the flinging into them of huge shales of rock, over which the horses clamber with their heavy freights behind them. This beastly state of street exists in all seasons, the only variation being in the density of the mud. The immense traffic and the but recent origin of the place are some apology for its condition; but it occurs to us that a people a trifle less selfish than those of Oil City could in a single month, even with all this travel to obstruct their operations, have roads made through their town in which the life of man or horse would not be risked at every rod. Here are derricks again, with pumping wells or drills at work, thumping at your very elbow as you drive through the place.

Stopping for a moment to see the landlord of the Jones House, who knew the driver, (this was the only reason, we assure you,) we proceeded, again risking our precious lives for half an hour, till, on crossing the railroad track, we strike a road comparatively smooth, twining along the river side. Looking back before we let Oil City lose our sight, we now see a much more pleasing picture. Up in the elevated grounds upon the east side of the creek, many beautiful residences have been built, and, forgetting the foul atmosphere and the fouler streets through which we have just passed, the picture, backed by a lofty spur of the Alleghanies, is not unpleasing.

Now on at a canter, the first indulgence in that sportive kind of locomotion since we left Pithole City, we come in sight of

RENO.

Rising the hill at a nimble pace, congratulating ourselves on the approaching termination of our trials on the road, we see the broad waters of the noble river sweeping grandly by. Toiling upward in the shallows near the opposite shore, the wagoners drive their horses to Oil City from the wells studding the banks upon that side.

The plateau upon which Reno stands spreads out its cultivated fields in strange contrast with the unshorn territory through which we have been traveling. We can see the mass of our friends in the distance nearing the hotel, and almost feel ourselves among them in peace and safety; but, alas for the vanity of all human hopes—ours meet with a sudden dislocation. Two horsemen who had fallen behind, as they allege, to indulge in an *extended* manner their admiration of the creek at the last crossing, ride up with great dash and spirit, threatening to outstrip us before the crowd which we are approaching, and who are awaiting our arrival. BATES, ambitious BATES, who drives us, regardless of our feelings, most mercilessly applies the whip, rushing us wildly ahead of our pursuers. Two hundred yards, and we are safe in reputation and in limb. Like a shower of sparks from a pin-wheel on the Fourth of July, the mud flies on and over us. Hurrah! another hundred and we are there. Ten to one on the buggy! BATES, an' you love us, look out for that rut there! Down, up; down, crash! a wriggle, a roll, and all is over—that is to say, BATES and us. Out from the mud and the wheels, from under the broken spring, crestfallen we creep, injured only in our pride. Leaving BATES to patch up things as best he can, we join our friends on the steps of the Reno Hotel, who good naturedly rejoice at our escape, then joke at us.

This was the culminating point of our journey, and to all of us one necessarily of great interest; and with the assistance of a Hebe more jocund than this goddess is usually represented to be, we assume a more human aspect, and join the party at luncheon, and afterward in riding through the property.

Over the gently sloping side of the plateau we reach the limit, in this direction, of the 1,200 acres, the proposed site of Reno, the land of Mr. CULVER, intersected by the well-known Shaffer Run. Here are three wells at work pumping oil, with others in the process of being drilled. Turning our back upon the creek, the site of this new city lies before us, sloping down to the Alleghany's edge, that noble river sweeping for 8,000 feet along its base, and the lofty hills, wooded to the summit, upon the opposite shore.

Reno stands in a position to satisfy the lover of the beautiful in landscape in its finest and noblest features. The pencil of a CHURCH alone could do justice to the majesty of these empurpled mountains, that rise in unbroken waves of color, their distant outlines lost in haze, as they melt into the clouds that seem to claim them as their own. Just where the eye grows weary with its straining gaze, the broad waters of the Alleghany, (running eastward passing Reno,) now turn toward the north, and, as if weary of their yet unfinished journey, rest for a moment, lake-like, in the shadow of the glowing hills above them.

Here on these twelve hundred acres it is proposed to build a city, the nucleus of which is already here. A company for this purpose is projected, and the plan, we learn, will shortly be laid before the public. As well as we can gather from the conversation and speeches on the subject, the project is, the creation of a capital of ten million dollars, stockholders being guaranteed against loss by its deposit in the Treasury of the United States, and subject at all times to withdrawal by them. A sum equal to the first year's interest on the capital, advanced by Mr. CULVER for the immediate prosecution of the works, the development of the land, which is said to abound in oil, the laying out of streets, &c. It appears from this plan the interest on the capital *alone* is risked, as the stock is not to be sold under par. The scheme is too comprehensive for further notice here, but seemed to us most plausible, the guarantee unexceptionable, and the avowed motives pure and praiseworthy. To develop the resources of our country, to open up its unhewn forests and their hidden wealth to our growing population and to the wandering tribes that seek its shores in daily thousands, to raise up cities along the sides of these mountain-girded waters as they sweep resistless to the ocean, making the paths of commerce easy and the labors of our fellow-man less brutal in their kind, is a truly noble work, and he who leads in enterprise with such an aim and object is worthy of all praise.

Returning to the hotel, expression of our thanks to its projector for the munificent character of our entertainment throughout, is freely given. Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, gives a glowing picture of the future of Western Pennsylvania. Armed with statistics at every hand, his speech is masterly evidence of his knowledge of this subject, and he concludes by introducing Hon. C. VERNON CULVER, the projector and companion of an excursion to be remembered by all of us as a most pleasing episode in our histories. Mr. CULVER is greeted with much warmth; speaks long and well; gives us the early traditions of this oil land, following up pithily and tersely its earliest history a source of national wealth to the present day, when it promises to yield more revenue to the country than all her other mineral products placed together. He then gives us in general terms his project for the development of Reno, and his assurances of its success well supported by facts and argument. He recalls us to the indisputable evidences of wealth around us, of the coal beds on the banks opposite, and of the glaring need of a central depot, to which the produce of the County of Venango could be transported without loss of time or waste, and thence by railway to its destination at the great shipping ports of the country. Already, we are informed, one hundred and forty men are at work, and two hundred others on the way, under the orders of Gen. BURNSIDE, in the first labors of the construction of a railway from Reno to Pithole; this railroad to be completed by the 1st of January—ten short weeks—at the cost of half a million dollars. Wharves are in process of rapid construction, a number of which are already finished on the shore below, and the whole machinery at work to revolutionize the mode of oil transportation, and reduce its cost to a tithe of the present monstrous outlay. DOWNER & Co., of the Corry refinery, paid last year the enormous sum of one and one-fifth million dollars for carting oil from the oil region to Corry. Six thousand dollars expended would have built a decent road! which would have saved to them alone, or to the consumers of the oil, at least one-half that sum. Twelve thousand dollars per day was lost to Pithole for want of a railway. Forty days of this loss would cover the entire cost of the construction of the road! Thus a radical and wholesome change is now at work, and this great source of national and individual wealth will lose that uncertainty of position and instability of price so unhealthy in its action, as it will come within the prescribed bounds of other articles of commerce, just as soon as the expense of its transportation to a market is as closely ascertainable as it ought to be. Speaking in like interesting and inspiring manner for above an hour, Mr. CULVER concludes his speech in thanking the gentlemen who have come so far, to learn for themselves the wonders of Western Pennsylvania, and hoping to have their powerful influence, and a portion of their wealth in aid of its developments to which he has devoted the earlier years of a still young life, and to which he now voluntarily pledges the remainder.

Further speechifying, learned and humorous, by turns, consumes another pleasant hour before that named for our departure, and whilst waiting for the train, we note here some valuable information politely communicated by the United States Collector of Venango, Mr. P. McGOUGH, and which, from such a source is necessarily reliable.

STATISTICS.

The tax on crude oil amounted in April, 1865, to	$111,991 50
The tax on crude oil in May, 1865, to —a falling off occasioned by the wells being flooded by the freshets of this month.	98,394 50
The tax on crude oil in June, 1865, to	112,264 44
The tax on crude oil in July, 1865, to	181,488 55
The tax on crude oil in August, 1865, to	201,100 00
Daily production at Pithole, over	5,000 bbls.
Daily production at Oil Creek, over	5,000 bbls.

The revenue for this district for the fiscal year ending 30th of June next, will not be less than three million dollars.

The above figures, taken from the collector's book directly by ourselves, are especially gratifying. They upset the well-ventilated theory in the market that the quantity produced is not rapidly on the increase, and they lead us to but one conclusion as the true one, that we are only tapping the tributaries of this great sea of wealth, for which new uses will arise as its yield is multiplied, and more distant markets welcome to their ports this giver of light and heat, distilled in the dark caverns deep sunk a thousand feet in the wild hills of Western Pennsylvania.

And now farewell to Reno. Beautiful in its surroundings as its euphonious and historic name suggests. Imagination carries us forward a few brief years, and we see its crowded ways of trade. The people hurry to and fro along its busy streets. The slender spire that points the way to heaven uplifts itself amongst its factories and schools. The river at its feet burdened by its floating wealth, the rushing engine resting at its doors.

We hear the busy hum of the "kindly human voice," the clink of hammer and the rush of wheel, and as the sun steals downward to the forehead of that Alleghany peak which bounds our vision to the West, we hear the welcome notes of labors' dismissing bell echoed by the river's bank beyond, telling of "something accomplished, something done." Out from the peaceful shadow settling down upon the scene we wake to glance in admiration once more around us and to say farewell!

From Reno we reach Franklin, four miles distant built at the conflux of French Creek, with the Alleghany, embracing the site of Fort Venango, visited by WASHINGTON in 1753. Here the excursion party are waited upon by citizens and invited to dinner, to which having done the accustomed honors, thanking our entertainers, in appropriate form, we leave for Meadville which we reach in about an hour. Here, to our surprise, we learn that the hotel has been retained specially for our party, and that its immense dining-hall has been converted as if by magic into a ball-room, gaily decorated with festal and patriotic emblems, where the nimble-footed, (where are they?) are expected to lead forth the fair dames of Meadville.

Now are heard grievous moans amongst the bachelors at the scantiness of their wardrobes, and convulsive raids are made on Meadville haberdashers for snowy kids and glossy neckties. Portmanteaus of the well provided are seized in nervous grasp, and from cavernous depths are coaxed up the spotless vest and shining understandings, and figures, (in mud-soiled raiment but an hour before,) leap into the arena of music and of dance, transformed as are the figures in a pantomime.

With the fair and pleasant ladies of the place, the merry hours glide by till morning comes to wake our sorrow at the brevity of all earthly joy.

Thus ends our tour of Oil-land, a pleasant and instructive journey, for which we repeat our thanks to its projectors.

Thus we have obtained a more correct basis for calculation as to the future of this portion of our country, and from the statistics which we have before us have been enabled to form an encouraging estimate of the aid which the nation must receive from a source so fruitful in its revenue,

We feel something akin to exultation, when, as a reply to those who doubt our ability to dispose of our indebtedness, we point to those barren slopes amongst the long untrodden steeps of the Alleghanies, where the smitten rock mysteriously pours out its rivers of unebbing treasure.

Another subject of great interest, at which, however, we can only glance here, is the influence in a social point of view, exerting now, and to be still more strongly exerted in the future, by the development of this marvelous El Dorado. It is already seen in the rising up amongst us of a peculiar class, with marked and not always praiseworthy characteristics. Yet, perhaps it were wiser, and in better taste, that henceforth we should cease to sneer at those whose wealth has been gathered together in this great traffic—as ancient as it is honorable, for, even of God's chosen people, is it not written: "Judah and the land of Israel, they were thy merchants: they traded in thy market, wheat of Minnith, and Pannag, and honey, and OIL."

FROM FREDERICKSBURGH.

The Battle-Fields in the Vicinity—Aquia Creek—Fredericksburgh and Potomac Railroad—Familiar Scenes—Camp of the Army of the Potomac—Marye's Heights—Scenes on the Battle-Field—The Monument to the Mother of Washington—Feeling of the People—What is Said of Military Rule.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Saturday, Oct. 14, 1865.

No locality is more fraught with interest in connection with the late rebellion, perhaps, than the ancient town of Fredericksburgh and vicinity. Here, on the very ground where WASHINGTON passed his boyhood days (from the time he was 4 until 16 years old,) and where his mother lies buried in a neglected tomb, occurred some of the most sanguinary struggles to break down that government which he did so much to build up; here a SPOTTSWOOD, it may be said, inaugurated almost the first manufacturing enterprise which has since added so much wealth and power to the nation; on this consecrated spot HUGH MERCER, who fell at Princeton, and other distinguished patriots of the Revolution, first drew their swords in behalf of the rights of man, and to-day, on this historical spot, scarcely a house or tree, and not a hill, but bears marks of the late rebellion. For one who witnessed or participated in the bloody struggles that took place within view of the spot where I now write, during the last four years, there is much to interest, much that is instructive. While passing down the Potomac to Aquia Creek, it is difficult to realize that peace once more reigns supreme over the land, and that no camp of a large army is to be met with on the familiar road to Fredericksburgh; and the first realizing sense of the change is experienced upon landing at Aquia Creek. An old campaigner involuntarily feels for his military pass—fearing, perhaps, that some new rule has been adopted in his absence, and he will be detained; but this fear is at once dispelled upon landing and entering a train of cars in waiting, which is done without the attentions of any officious official asking for a "pass, Sir."

AQUIA CREEK.

Aquia Creek is not by any means so busy a place as it was when the depot of supplies for the Army of the Potomac; then all was bustle and activity, now a single train of cars and a few score of passengers are all that there is to indicate business or life of any kind. Not a building is to be seen, not a tent, and only a small piece of the once immense government wharf has been rebuilt. Passing along in the cars, familiar spots everywhere meet the eye, but no familiar sounds greet the ear; here on the right were barren hills covered with hospital tents, now overgrown with small pines and wire-grass; on the left can be seen the piles only of Yuba Dam Landing, where immense quanti- of forage and grain were once landed for the Army of the Potomac; the railway track connecting the place with the main road has disappeared, and a few ties and piles only remain to indicate the route of the vast treasures transferred from that point. We move along slowly, passing here and there patches of corn, the remains of an officer's hut, (some of them transformed into comfortable dwellings,) the frame of a tent, a horse hitch, once the busy locality of a "C. S." or an "A. Q. M.," and occasionally an earthwork, until Potomac Creek is reached; no bridge of deceased quadrupeds can now be seen; a short distance beyond is "Stoneman's Switch," and the familiar grounds of the Fifth Corps, when commanded by Gen. MEADE; a little further on, and in the distance to the left, can be seen the camping-ground of SICKLES' Third Corps; to the right, that of the Second Corps; and while busily engaged in noticing familiar localities, every one having a history of its own, the train rushes across the Rappahannock, and you are aroused from contemplating these solemn scenes of the past by a rough cry from a brakeman, who announces that "Fredericksburgh" is reached. Most of the old camping-grounds are covered with a luxuriant growth of weeds, small pines and wire-grass. Here and there is to be seen a small corn-field—about the only indication of a return to peaceful pursuits.

FREDERICKSBURGH.

I am told there is more business transacted in this city to-day than at any time immediately preceding the war; there is but little outside evidence of this, however, to the transient visitor. There has been but little done toward repairing the damage during the war; occasionally a shot-hole has been filled up in some house, but no general repairs have been made, and few or no buildings are being erected; on every hand can be seen traces of bullets and the tracks of cannon balls. Not the least interesting place to visit is the celebrated Marye's Heights, which point overlooks most of the camping-ground of the Army of the Potomac, and the scenes of the most sanguinary struggles on this side of the river. Directly in front is the celebrated stone wall, up to the front of which the Irish Brigade march so unflinchingly under as heavy a fire of musketry and artillery as ever was concentrated upon one spot. An ex-rebel officer tells me that of all gallant men in that brigade, there was one more gallant than all the rest, an officer mounted on a gray horse, who was a conspicuous mark throughout the struggle. My informant says that certainly as many as forty shots were fired at him by men of his own company—but he went through the fight unscathed. The field just in front of the heights, and where the brigade crossed, is now covered with a crop of corn. FRANKLIN's march to where he broke the enemy's line, on the road, is plainly to be seen. The stone wall and the cemetery walls, trees, tombstones and monuments to the rear of the enemy's works all bear abundant evidence of the sanguinary character of the conflicts. MARYE's mansion-house (formerly Gen. LEE's headquarters) is now undergoing repairs, but so riddled is it with shot, shell and bullets, that, as a matter of economy, it would be cheaper to build a new house than to repair this one over. During the most desperate struggle the cellar was filled with non-combatants, all of whom escaped uninjured. Gen. COBB, it will be remembered, was killed near this house. From the earth-works in the vicinity can be seen where BAYARD fell and thousands of other patriots. The remains of about three hundred of the Union dead were deposited in the old ice-house, and it is believed some two thousand more are still buried on this bloody field. Their bones are to be collected and deposited under a monument soon to be erected. In the fierce contests along these heights, the tomb of the mother of WASHINGTON did not escape injury. The main shaft of the monument commenced to her memory has never been placed in position; it lies upon the ground near by, in an unfinished state. I inquired why this had never been completed, and was told the following story, which I give without vouching for its accuracy: The monument was commenced as a private enterprise, by a gentleman who desired by this means to secure the good will as well as love of a wealthy lady connected by blood with the Washington family. When the monument had been partially erected, the lady in question jilted the aforesaid gentleman, and hence he stopped the work, and in this unfinished condition it has remained ever since. This story may be called good until another is told.

The rebel works along the heights are just as they left them, and to the strange visitor it will always be one of the permanent wonders of the world, how men could ever be marched up to them, exposed as they were to a terrible fire from front and flank.

Brig.-Gen. T. M. HARRIS, formerly Colonel of the Tenth West Virginia Infantry, commands this department, and has with him the Ninety-sixth New-York ank Second New-Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and the First New-York Mounted Rifles; that the General is the right man in the right place, is quite evident from the fact that Northern men, refugees, and the colored population, are all anxious for him to remain; while on the other hand, the rebel portion of the inhabitants, though not outspoken, always in their hostility to his administration, at the same time show that they feel military restraint—light as it is here—very irksome. I asked one loyal citizen what would be the effect if the military power should be immediately withdrawn. His answer was significant: "Every refugee, every loyal man, white or black, would have to leave the place, or else submit to a condition of vassalage." Even at the present time, there is little cordiality existing between the classes named; and none of the citizens, except refugees and colored men, trade with Northern or well-known Union men. Mr. LACEY, owner of the house on the opposite side of the river bearing his name, went into a store recently, and finding it kept by a Northern man, refused to buy what he wanted. Mr. LACEY, when a poor young man, advocated the emancipation of the slaves in Virginia; but upon marrying a young lady possessed of a few score of negroes, he changed his views and was a prominent actor in the late rebellion. Not satisfied with my Union friend's opinion, I put the same question to a prominent citizen of the place: "Oh," he replied, "everything would go on as peaceably and quietly as before the war, but I think we should do something *to keep the negroes in their places.*" Upon further conversation, I found that "keeping negroes in their places," meant depriving them of all the rights they had gained through rebellion. In a word, the people think "Yankees have no business here."

The people of Prince William County have petitioned the authorities to permit the military to remain in their midst. In Spottsylvania, Fauquier, and all other counties within this Military Department, a majority of the people feel very anxious to get "shut" of the military.

Every train from the North brings more or less persons in search of relatives or friends who perished on one of the numerous battle-fields in this vicinity, as the season is so far advanced that disinterments are permitted. It is stated to me as a noteworthy fact, that while the friends of deceased Union soldiers are always anxious to obtain their bodies for decent burial, it rarely occurs that a Confederate soldier's body is disinterred. Even the remains of field-officers are neglected the same. On the battle-ground near Spottsylvania Court-House can be seen the graves—side by side—of a Lieutenant-Colonel and Lieutenant of a South carolina regiment, both bearing the same surname. People who desire to visit the scenes of the most sanguinary struggles of the late war, should take the opportunity to do so now, before time and the march of improvements obliterates the distinguishing features of the several localities. E. A. P.

UP THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

Spirit of the People—Miscegenation—Florence, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Sept. 28, 1865.

PREFATORY.

My first letter left me in Henry County, west of the river. After visiting the county seat, Paris—a very neat and pretty village, wearing, in spite of the ravages of war, a bright air of well-to-do-ness—our party returned to Johnsonville. Remained here a couple of days before an up-river boat arrived.

LAUDERDALE COUNTY, ALA.,

was passed over during the trip. The upper portion is very broken, gravelly, soil poor. It is reported petroleum indications have been discovered. The shale and asphaltum rock, which is said to indicate its presence, are certainly discernible. Very little corn was to be seen. Mr. S., our Iowian, said that he did not believe enough breadstuffs have been raised in Northern Alabama to more than half feed the people till the next crop. The land, he said, was mainly in the hands of large owners, who were reduced by the war to poverty. The negroes gone, nothing was left a majority but to sell. There still remained considerable dislike to Northern men. One thing excited the indignation of Mr. S. That was the laziness of the young men. He hired a returned Confederate soldier to drive his express. The young man waited every day till the negro man groomed the mules, harnessed and put them in the wagon, placing the reins, when he would condescend to drive them. We had several accidents and breakages which afforded our splenetic friends an opportunity of enlarging upon the shiftlessness of the people. Breaking a cross-piece in the whipple trees, we drove several miles with a bandaged stick, stopping at several farms to borrow a draw knife, but failing to get one. This was the text of another homily from my driver.

The road for fourteen miles was quite rocky and steep. During the last six miles we passed continuous lines of shelter hovels built by WILSON's cavalry while in camp here concentrating for their last raid. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good" received an apt illustration in the fact of an enterprising farmer, who was restoring his lost fences by means of the poles and rails made by the boys in building their sheds.

We stopped for the night at the house of a merchant named CHANDLER, near which WILSON made his headquarters.

SOUTHERN MISCEGENATION

received an illustration near this place. A planter, five miles distant from the store of Mr. C., is reported as having in addition to wife and two children by her, a very pretty-looking quadroon housekeeper, who has five children by the same party. They all live in one house. Madam must know. My informant told me that on a late visit to the farm, he saw the housekeeper's eldest daughter, a lovely octoroon girl of 12 or 14, taking care of the planter's grandchild by the son of his wife, who has been married about a year. Both planter and wife are much respected members of the M. E. Church, formerly large slaveholders, and people welcomed in society. What would be thought of such things North?

FLORENCE

was reached in the forenoon. We passed many evidences of the ravages of war. About two miles from town we crossed Shoal Creek, a broad shallow stream, with picturesque banks. There was no *dodging* the sign-manual left on its banks. A very fine cotton mill occupied both banks before and during the early part of the war. In 1862 or 1863 Gen. G. M. DODGE raided in this direction, and almost razed it to the ground. The buildings were consumed by fire. Nothing stands now but a portion of the walls. It is evident from the ruins they were quite extensive.

Approaching the village, which is situated in a broad plateau, embowered in trees, we drive through a long line of rifle-pits, which HOOD built clear around the town. The village consists of one broad street, very wide, and made picturesquely cool by the shade of graceful elms. An imposing private residence stands at one end, with the ambitious wooden Corinthian pillars common to those wealthy enough to step beyond the frame dwelling, with its one-story height, and broad piazzas running around it.

There is now in operation here a female seminary, or, as the expression is, college. It has been revived since the close of the war. It is an ugly brick, but comfortable-looking structure, with cool, deep piazzas, and climbing bushes, the scent of whose flowers fill the warm and glowing September sunshine with fragrance. There was formerly a fine collegiate institute here for boys. Brig.-Gen. A. MCCOOK, murdered in Kentucky, was educated at this point. He added his mite to the military efficiency of the South, by teaching a class in military drill some time before the war broke out.

The settling down to good order and stable society is made evident by the increasing school advertisements which fill the Southern press. I counted some twenty in half as many papers but a day or two since.

The Grand Jury was in session here. I met the Circuit Judge, Mr. POSEY, and found him quite an intelligent gentleman. So far as my observation extended, all the officials, all the lawyers, and most of the citizens had been in the rebel army. I met quite a number of these gentlemen. They universally said they took the oath of amnesty in good faith, and would work with the government in its endeavors to rehabilitate, through the Freedmen's Bureau, the industrial system.

THE FREEDMEN.

I found in the whole of this valley, out of Tennessee, a better feeling existing toward the freedmen than I have elsewhere met. Everybody seemed anxious to know what the bureau intended doing, what regulations it would adopt, &c. The names of various citizens had been sent to Gen. FISK for his action thereon in the appointment of agents. This section being under control of Gen. FISK, and not Gen. SWAYNE, assistant commissioner for Alabama, the policy prevailed, inaugurated by that officer, of appointing a citizen agent for each county. In this way the bureau gets nearer the people, black and white, and as care is taken to appoint some fair man of general influence, it follows that his action must create aid and sympathy for the work with which the bureau is charged.

According to the statements of the whites, the negroes at Florence, and in the county (Lauderdale) of which it is the seat of government, are doing very well. I heard but little of the common denunciation. Yet the region was formerly heavily slaveholding. The severest denunciation of the class I heard was by a Wisconsin Lieutenant in charge of a small garrison, who spent the large portion of a day with me in criticising them severely and harshly.

In Florence and vicinity they are doing well. The only mechanics I saw at work were colored ones. The busiest man in town was a colored livery-stable keeper. There are some intelligent leaders among them. Some time since they held a public barbacue, collected money, had speeches, and organized a school board. They have a nice school, of over 100 scholars, poorly taught by a colored man and woman, who are well paid, but anxious themselves for better teachers. The condition of the schools in this region was presented to Gen. FISK on my return, and the result was that the northwest counties of Alabama were occupied by a party of twenty teachers, Quakers, sent by a benevolent organization of that sect, where they might labor together.

The colored people at Florence offered school and boarding-house, with such salaries as would be fair to white teachers who might be sent them.

The town is on the Tennessee River, five miles above Tuscumbia, on the direct line of the Charleston and Memphis road, with which Florence is connected by a branch, and a bridge over the stream, destroyed by some Kentucky rebel Colonel in '63.

It is a lovely town, surrounded by a rich and fertile country. The people, so far as I met them, seems desirous of having Northern emigration. They generally expect a large influx next Spring. Most of the large owners are going to lease on favorable terms. Cotton lands will rent from $3 to $6 per acre, averaging about $4 I think. Negro labor will be the only kind available. It will work well for Northern men, better than for the Southerner, even when as well treated. The labor question does not present great difficulties thereabouts.

A new paper is about to be started. It will be edited by a very talented Scotchman named LINDSAY, who was prominent as a Douglas Democrat, and went into the rebellion very reluctantly. He however defends it most earnestly, while at the same time expressing his determination to do whatever he is required to as a good and loyal citizen. In conversation I thought I detected a vein of unbelief in the dogmas he was uttering about the rebellion. Mr. LINDSAY left on my mind the impression of a man who having been in a scrape in which he really had no belief, but of which those around him did believe in most earnestly, had determined to use that belief as a lever to gain position on, whereby he could help mould the future. He is ambitious and sagacious. He knows what loyalty means, and will not hesitate to accept its conditions, teaching those about him to do so likewise, while gilding the pill with a brilliant display of pleasant words about the courage, &c., of the Southern masses. All right, if he only teaches them. More anon. R. J. H.

BOAT RACE FOR THE SILVER CUP.

A Charming Day—Great Excitement Among Boating Men—The Races Come Off in Splendid Style.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1865.

On Wednesday, the 11th ult., the annual Fall regatta of the Yale Navy came off in the harbor. The champion flag was contended for by the shell crews of the Varuna and Glynna Clubs, but owing to the fact that the Glynnas were not in full training, it was pretty generally understood that Varuna would still retain the championship won in the Spring regatta, and, consequently, there was comparatively little interest or excitement manifested on the occasion. The Varuna gig crew, also, was successful in the race that followed, about the result of which there had been more doubt. At that time it was announced that Ex-Commodore BACON, the "hero of Quinsigamund," the stroke oar, it will be remembered, in the great contest between Yale and Harvard, in July last, had generously offered three silver cups for the competition of the boating men of Yale, the prizes to be contended for by shells, gigs and wherries, respectively, and the races to come off two weeks from that day, should the weather prove prove favorable. Since then the Yale boys have been looking forward with the most lively interest to the 25th; and those expecting to participate in the contest have been industriously training. An exciting time was anticipated by all, so that by the appointed hour this afternoon a very large concourse had assembled in front of what is known as the Pavilion, where the college regattas always come off. The day, like that on which the other races took place, was a most charming and favorable one, not a cloud being anywhere in sight. To-day, however, it was considerably cooler, and the harbor somewhat rougher than then. The scene, as usual, was most lively and pleasing to look upon. The Commodore's boat was stationed a short distance from land, and around it a large number of craft of various descriptions—shells, gigs, barges, wherries, sailboats and common rowboats—were shooting hither and thither in every direction. Along the shore, as we have stated, a large crowd had gathered, and numbers of gay carriages were drawn up in the background. Of course, the bright eyes and angelic waterfalls of New-Haven were out in full force, and unquestionably they added no little to the attraction of the occasion.

The first contest was to be a shell race; and the Varuna and the University crews entered the lists to contend for the offered prize. The two long and slender shells, each manned by six powerful oarsmen, were now drawn up in a line with the Commodore's barge. The Commodore—Mr. E. B. BENNETT, of the class of '66, one of the six who won such glorious laurels at Worcester, in July—did not preside on this occasion, as he entered the contest himself as stroke oar of the University crew. His place was supplied by Mr. A. B. HERRICK.

At the word of command the boats darted off in most capital style; but the *Varuna* had not gone many lengths before she was observed to come to an almost dead standstill, to the great consternation of those whose hopes and, what was more important, whose money was staked upon her. This delay, as was learned afterward, was caused by one of the oars slipping entirely out of the rowlock, which resulted in the precipitation of the oarsman who held it, backward into the bottom of the boat.

In consequence of this mishap, the betting was now largely in favor of the University crew. The latter in the meantime, had, of course, shot far ahead. But the plucky Varunas did not intend to forego their chance of winning the silver cup yet. With redoubled energy they again bent to their work, and the shell fairly flew over the foaming waters, so that it soon became evident that she was fast gaining upon her adversary.

The magnificent stroke of the Varunas, quick, steady, smooth and powerful, at this time was particularly noticeable, and was the theme of universal admiration. When the two boats passed the Long Wharf, which is some distance from the starting-place, in the full heat and excitement of the contest, they were about "nip and tuck" with each other, each crew straining every nerve to get the lead of its competitor. Gradually they faded away in the distance, and then came the usual interval of rather impatient waiting. But after a time the shells reappear once more, and the dip and splash of the oars is now just discernible far over the water. It is soon seen that one is considerably in advance of the other; but which? is the question. Ere long the red caps of the *Varuna* boys are recognized and the result of the race is known beyond a doubt. As they now rapidly approach, and soon dash past the commodore's barge, shouts of applause greet the proud victors, while the faces of those who find themselves somewhat "out" by the turn affairs have taken, look decidedly blank. The *Varuna* made the distance around the buoy, three miles (lacking two hundred yards,) in 19 minutes, 14 seconds; the University crew, in 19 minutes, 50 seconds. Thus the Varuna shell-crew is incontestibly proved to be the crack crew of the Yale Navy at present. In the race two weeks ago with the Glynna shell-crew, they made the same distance in 18 minutes 25¼ seconds, which is the fastest time by 16 seconds ever made in the harbor. The greater roughness of the bay, and the delay mentioned above, account for the difference in the time to-day. The members of the University crew are selected from the stoutest and strongest men in the college, for the express purpose of eclipsing the Harvard boys, and we have not the shadow of a doubt that the gallant crew which was beaten to-day will achieve a splendid triumph on Lake Quinsigamund, in July next. It is but justice to say, that of the crew which rowed to-day, but two were engaged in the race at Worcester. The others have since been put on the University crew, and though all experienced boating men, some of them are considerably out of training, and the crew, as a whole have, we understand, rowed but very little together. But the materials of a splendid crew are all there, and when they are fully developed, by the rigorous course of training to which they will be subjected by Mr. WOOD next Summer, the crack Varuna shell-crew will have to look well to their honors, and the Cambridge men look out for another overwhelming defeat. The names and classes of the crews are as follows: Varuna: G. P. Davis, stroke, '66; Boyd Vincent, '67; Ira C. Hall, '68; W. E. Wheeler, '66; James Coffin, '68; C. F. Brown, bow, '66. University: E. B. Bennett, stroke, '66; Isaac Pierson, '66; A. D. Bissell, '67; J. R. Holmes, '68; Samuel Parry, '68; George Adee, (for the day) bow, '67.

The next race was between the Glynna and Undine gigs. The Undine Club is composed entirely of students in the scientific department. Soon after the boats started upon the race the *Glynna* shot ahead of her adversary, and saucily cutting across her bows, took the lead directly in front of her, amid the wildest cheers from her own party, which embraced all the academical students, and was of course vastly larger than that of the *Undine*, the Scientifics. When the gigs were discovered returning, some one cried out that the *Undine* was ahead, but it was soon perceived that the *Glynna* was far in advance, when cheer after cheer, long and loud, rang from boat to boat upon the wave, and was taken up along the crowded shore. The time of the *Glynna* was 19 minutes 52¼ seconds; that of the *Undine* something over 20 minutes. But two rowers presented themselves as competitors for the wherry prize. These were Mr. C. F. BROWN, "Spoon-man" of '66, and bow-oar in the *Varuna* shell crew, and Mr. GEORGE ADEE, '67, bow-oar of the University crew. When the word was given they shot swiftly off, amid the continued and boisterous shouts and cheers of their respective classes. As it was so rough outside, to-day, this race was only around a schooner lying out by Long Wharf. ADEE, before long got the lead, which he maintained, steadily gaining upon BROWN until he came in, several lengths ahead. This ended the "Commodore Races." They were of a most exciting character, and though so late in the season, no accident or anything else occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion. X.

The Mexican Express Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. EUGENE DE COURCILLON, who signs himself "President of the Mexican Express Company," has addressed to me a communication under date of the 23d inst., which I see also appears in your columns of this morning.

I have to ask the renewed favor of the courtesy at your hands of space for a few words in reply.

Mr. DE COURCILLON states in his communication that in the month of May last MAXIMILIAN was pleased to grant to him and such persons (American citizens) as might become associated with him an exclusive privilege for carrying on an express business between Mexico and the United States, and guaranteeing, so far as he could do so, protection to the company and its business; that after the grant of this decree he had an interview with President JUAREZ in Chihuahua, in which he stated to him with entire frankness that he had obtained a decree from MAXIMILIAN for the purpose of forming an express company to transact business between Mexico, the United States and elsewhere, and that he proposed to interest therein American citizens and American capital; that President JUAREZ advised him that he had no objection to the formation of such a company as he proposed, and that it was then and always had been his desire, knowing, as he supposed, the wishes and desires of the American people in regard to the form of government to prevail in Mexico, to have American citizens and American capital permanently tranferred to Mexico; and that President JUAREZ remarked that this was the common sense view of the matter, and that certainly there could be no objection to having American capital invested in Mexico for the purpose of conducting an express business.

These statements which I have quoted very clearly show the position of the "Mexican Express Company." They prove too much to be satisfactory either to President JUAREZ or to MAXIMILIAN.

It seems that after having obtained his grant from MAXIMILIAN, whom he fails to style "Emperor," feeling somewhat doubtful about the future validity of concession in Mexico from an Austrian Archduke, he proceeded to "have an interview with President JUAREZ." What was the necessity or even propriety of this "interview," if MAXIMILIAN was and is to continue to be the government of Mexico? In this interview President JUAREZ advised him that it was then, and always had been, his desire to have American citizens and American capital permanent by transferred to Mexico, and that there could be no objection to having American capital invested in Mexico for the purpose of conducting an express business. This is undoubtedly true. President JUAREZ has always been favorable to the introduction of American capital and American enterprise into Mexico, and every one of the boasted enterprises of material improvement, for the adoption of which so much credit is claimed by his partisans for MAXIMILIAN, had already been the subject of liberal concessions from his government long before even the name of MAXIMILIAN was known in Mexico. But it is not true that President JUAREZ desires that American capital shall be introduced into Mexico under concessions from the false and spurious government of MAXIMILIAN, which is sustained only by the presence of foreign bayonets, and which is shedding the blood of thousands upon thousands of Mexican citizens, whose only crime is that they are struggling to preserve the free institutions and the independence of their country. It would be an insult to the common sense as well as patriotism of President JUAREZ to suppose for an instant that he can look with favor upon enterprises which give their moral support to the invaders of his country by recognizing them as lawful and legitimate authorities and soliciting and accepting concessions from them. Were there no laws prohibiting such a course, the noble patriotism of President JUAREZ would alone render this impossible. He does desire to see American enterprises established in Mexico, but he does not desire that they should seek the auspices of the invaders of his country, who are attempting its life, and to drive him an exile from his native land. I make these almost unnecessary explanations simply to call the attention of the public to a view of the question which they may for a moment have overlooked. Republican institutions are not to be overthrown upon this continent, and it is therefore of interest to know on which side those who are about to invest their money in Mexico desire to place themselves.

But with reference to this express company there is a more serious view to take. Its sole title in Mexico is that contained in a so-called decree issued and signed by MAXIMILIAN, and dated May 15, 1865. Article first of this so-called decree is as follows: "It is conceded to Mr. DE COURCILLON, in conformity with an act of association presented to our Minister of Fomento, to establish throughout the empire, under the title of '*Expreso del Emperio Mexicano*,' a company for the transportation of travelers, merchandise, mails, &c." Article second is as follows: "Our government, in order to help and protect the said company, engages itself to use the services of the express for the transportation of all the civil and military freight of the said government, in conformity with a contract agreed upon between the company and our respective ministers." And article seven is as follows: "The agents of the company in Mexico as well as abroad are authorized as official agents of colonization, and in that capacity are subject to the orders and directions of our minister." Article first of the contract with the Minister of Fomento is in these words: "DE COURCILLON takes the obligation to transport the *materiel* of war and of administration with a reduction of ten per cent. from the prices adopted for the public, and otherwise with the same conditions and terms as for the public."

Does Mr. DE COURCILLON mean that he showed this so-called decree to President JUAREZ, and that President JUAREZ approved of the procuring of capital in the United States for the purpose of transporting the *materiel* for MAXIMILIAN with which he is waging war upon the Mexican people? Does he mean to say that President JUAREZ or the legitimate authorities of the republic will hereafter look with favor upon those who are associating themselves together to aid French and Austrian soldiers in their bloody work of slaughtering my fellow-countrymen, of carrying desolation all over my country and exterminating its inhabitants in the unholy attempt to force a European prince upon us as our ruler—to establish monarchical institutions where before a republic has existed? And is it citizens of this great, free republic of the United States, just emerged from the noblest struggle of all history in support of those institutions, who are to join in this attempt? The question is not one of establishing useful enterprises in Mexico, it is whether American citizens will join in the perpetration of a crime, as Mr. MOTLEY justly calls it—the crime of the destruction of a free republic.

My country was bare of arms when this unequal struggle with France commenced. We have as yet been unable to obtain them; the United States has been closed to us as a source of supply, and we have nowhere else to look.

Yet the struggle is still carried on, and to-day in every part of the republic its citizens are spontaneously rising and are offering resistance to the extent of their means against the invader. If the people of the United States cannot aid the Liberal side, can we not at least expect that they will refrain from giving their moral countenance and support on the side of the French? The brutal and bloody decree of MAXIMILIAN published to-day condemns to trial by court-martial and death within twenty-four hours, every Mexican who continues to struggle for the freedom and independence of his country. Will Americans add their influence on the side of the invader? I am glad and proud to believe there are very few who, from motives of gain, can be so base. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. N. NAVARRO,
Mexican Consul-General.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25.

KENTUCKY.

Conflict Between the Civil and Military Authorities.

NOTICE.

The congregation of colored persons in this city, claimed to be slaves by the neighboring farmers and others, has become an evil of such magnitude as to require correction. It is, therefore, hereby notified to such owners and claimants, that unless such colored persons are removed from the city to the homes of their claimants by the 25th day of this month, legal proceedings will be instituted under the State law to compel compliance. The City Marshal and his assistants shall at once make out a roll of the age, sex and claimant of all colored persons going at large in this city, and hand a copy to the City Attorney for proper legal proceedings.

JOSEPH WINGATE, Mayor.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 17, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE DEPARTMENT
KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 20, 1865.

To the Mayor of the City of Lexington, Ky.:

SIR: In accordance with instructions this day received from Major-Gen. PALMER, commanding Department of Kentucky, I desire to call your attention to a certain proclamation purported to be issued by you, "notifying all owners or claimants of slaves that unless they remove them before the 25th instant, legal proceedings will be instituted against them," and to inform you that this shows a total disregard of th rights of these persons who were once slaves, and a determination to reduce them to the condition from which they have just escaped, and that the military authorities will protect all the people of the city to which your proclamation alludes, and that no portion of them can be seized and removed from the city at the mere will of persons who may choose to call themselves owners or claimants; that without discussing the questions whether there is, in point of law, any person in the State who can be truthfully called the owner of any other person, the wives and children of discharged soldiers and soldiers now in service are under the special protection of the military authorities, and all the people of the State are presumed to be free, and will be treated accordingly, until orders are received to the contrary. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES S. BRISBIN,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 18, 1865.

GENERAL: I attach hereto a copy of a notice which purports to be issued by the Mayor of Lexington.

Your attention is particularly called to this paper as evidence of the existence of a purpose on the part of many persons to avail themselves of the earliest opportunity of disregarding the rights of those inhabitants of the State who were once slaves, and again reducing them to the condition from which they have just escaped. You will notice that this paper presents the remarkable example of a public officer, whose duty it is to preserve the peace, inviting an attack upon a portion of the inhabitants of the city under his charge; and, indeed, he goes further, and threatens somebody with that mysterious, and terrible because mysterious, thing called "legal proceedings," unless the attack is made. You will inform the Mayor of the City of Lexington that you are instructed to protect the people of his city from the violence he invites; that no portion of them can be seized and removed from that city at the mere will of persons who may choose to call themselves "owners and claimants;" that, without discussing the question whether there is in point of law, any person in the State who can truthfully be called the owner of any other person, that the discharged soldiers and wives and children of soldiers now in the service of the country, are under the special protection of the military authorities, and all the people of the State are presumed to be free, and will be protected as free until orders are received to the contrary.

It is not our business to suggest the proper policy to be pursued toward these often imaginary congregations of colored persons claimed to be slaves, but I venture to say that if the skill and energy which is employed in devising safe methods of harassing them, was directed to their protection, and finding employment for them, "the evil" would become of far less "magnitude." Respectfully,

JOHN M. PALMER, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.
Brig.-Gen. J. S. BRISBIN, Com'd, &c.

Curious Relic of the Rebellion—Letter from Gen. Bishop Polk to Garrett Davis.

The Detroit *Advertiser* publishes the following letter from Bishop POLK:

COLUMBUS, Ky., Jan. 28, 1862.

Hon. Garrett Davis, Washington City:

SIR: I have just read your speech on the subject of Mr. BRIGHT's letter. I blush for my manhood, when I come to reflect that the tongue and lips and heart and mind that uttered the sentiments in that speech were raised and nourished in a land of God's word, Christ's teachings and free government. How strange you should see and speak so truthfully one moment and the next so falsely—Oh! Vanity—vanity—self, self, me and mine! What praise and encomiums you have for all other people who have tried to obtain their freedom, save and except only we poor, thrice damned cavilers! Mr. DAVIS, don't you know that no nation ever yet could consent to see and understand, and acknowledge frankly before God and the world, that any portion thereof was ever oppressed or desired any more freedom than they had. England thought thus of all the colonies, and fought several years to prevent it. The United States is fighting with means and a desperation unknown to Christian nations to prevent twelve or thirteen States (or colonies) from leaving a government which they never joined permanently and for all time, but which has most speedily become the most despotic, tyrannical, oppressive and burthensome of any nation within my knowledge. Now this oppression I feel, know and experience, and utter the fact. You assume the tyrant's power and tell me that what I say is not true. What despotic ruler, or government on earth does less? Answer me this, you miserable sinner before God. Well may you say that true hearts would join hands with England rather than ever again live with our bitterest inhuman enemies. Yes, bless God, old England shall have us, she will have us, and with twelve millions of "amens," long before we will be again subjects of infidel Puritans, Rationalists and ravishers of our mothers, wives, daughters and sisters!! Free government in the Northern States never was understood—never was appreciated—existed only by a sort of consent for a time. It ended the day armed vessels were fitted out to kill innocent people unless they longer submitted to the yoke and burthen, even $56,000,000 per annum; and be slandered in public halls by public speakers. The Puritan Infidels succeeded for a time, but went under afterwards. Truth—Catholic God reversed their cause. So will he again. The Puritan is the enemy to God, is the enemy to Christ, the enemy to truth, to order, to obedience, and therefore the enemy to free, just and equitable government. None so blind as he who will not see. Black slavery is nothing, and white slavery is nothing, all sink in view of the true cause of present war, the cause is a thousand years old. Meantime look to your United States Government! When the South is safely anchored in an English harbor and a French port where are you, your miserable sinner before God? May God have mercy on your soul. Amen.

LEONIDAS POLK.

Sent by my midnight angel.

FOREIGN ITEMS

—The story about a collier having inherited the Drummond estate, near Swansea, and £8,000 a year is denied. Though the collier was a claimant, the heir to the property is Mr. RICHARD BACKHOUSE, of Liverpool, whose solicitors write: "The report has arisen, we believe, from certain proceedings in ejectment which were lately commenced against some of the tenants of the property by this same THOMAS, during which, owing to the tenants failing to enter an appearance or communicate with the receiver appointed by the Court of Chancery, he obtained temporary possession of their dwellings and farms, from which, however, he has not only been ordered by Vice-Chancellor WOOD to withdraw, but was, along with the Sheriff and Under Sheriff of Glanmorganshire, as the officers executing the writ of possession, ordered to pay the costs of their illegal proceedings on pain of attachment. Our client, Mr. RICHARD BACKHOUSE, of Liverpool, is the proved heir-at-law of the former owner of the estates, and we are happy to say that his title is perfectly clear, and depends not upon any such misty pedigree as that rested upon by this would-be fortunate collier or by those who, fostering his hallucination, made him the the hero of a comedy called 'A Reverse of Fortune.' We think it fair to add that, though very considerable, the value of the estates has been much exaggerated."

—Recently the Duke of ARGYLL and a distinguished party, including the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Marquis of LORN, Lord ARCHIBALD and Lord WALTER CAMPBELL, Mr. W. H. GLADSTONE, M. P., &c., joined in the sport of otter hunting. On the 28th the river Aray was searched without success, the only scent met with leading into a covered drain which opens on the river near the Maitland. On the 29th the meet was in Glenshira, where, after a four-mile stretch, in the course of which the hounds several times gave tongue without leading to a view, a fine otter was dislodged from a cairn near Rob Roy's House, at the head of the glen. The creature at once made for the river, and a most exciting chase ensued. Owing to the low state of the river, much dodging in the water was out of the question, but this was fully made up for by the steep and rugged nature of the river banks and the rocky character of the bed. After a hot run for some distance down the river, his "fishiness" was brought to bay, and amid much clamor of men and dogs, fairly secured. He measured upward of two feet, and weighed close upon 20 pounds.

—The Wiltshire *Independent* states that a revivalist, named BAILY undertook the other day to raise to life again a person who had recently died at Bishop's Cannings. "We cannot personally vouch for the fact," says our cotemporary, "but learn on credible authority that by his desire the turf was removed from the grave of a person recently interred, and that he prayed for some time over the grave, in the expectation that the dead man would be restored to life. But this is not all. It is actually stated that the friends of the deceased were persuaded by BAILY to bring out sheets to the churchyard in which to wrap the body when it should be restored. However, we believe the church wardens, learning what was going on, at last put a stop to the folly, and desired the policemen to interfere to prevent any renewal of such an absurdity."

—The Birmingham *Daily Post*, in the account which it gives of the soirée to the members of the British Association, thus speaks of some new safety, or, as they are technically styled, "elevator" guns, exhibited on that occasion: "The elevator guns, which created a small sensation in their way, are a decided novelty in gun manufacture. Instead of stocks they are furnished with two handles, which dispense with the necessity for the shoulder rest in firing, and are said to offer advantages on the score of lightness, economy and safety, over the ordinary form of guns." The inventor is Mr. EDWARD CHARLESWORTH, whose knowledge of guns and gunnery has been picked up in the turnip covers of Norfolk and Suffolk, and in the robber passes of the mountains of Mexico.

—Sir BULWER LYTTON made a speech at an agricultural meeting on the 4th inst., at Tring, in which he remarked that they had been playing "Hamlet," with the part of *Hamlet* left out, inasmuch as they had had no cattle at the show. He congratulated Mr. DISRAELI on the success of his crosses between Downs and Cotswolds, and the managers of the meeting, on the fact that, if they had no horned cattle, they had had "an unusually fine exhibition of that useful animal called man—of that order of created beings for which members of Parliament are returned, and not those more innocent, but we flatter ourselves less intelligent races, which, in the Latinized language of the newspapers, are called 'bovine' and 'ovine.'"

—The revival of Mr. C. READE's play, "Never Too Late to Mend," at the Princess's Theatre, London, on the 14th ult., led to something very like a row. The second act, representing the interior of a prison, with the horrors of penal servitude heightened by abuses on the part of the Governor, was deemed extremely offensive by the more refined portion of the audience. Several gentlemen in the stalls vigorously denounced the performance as "revolting," and the manager felt bound to appeal to the audience in self-defence, but rather increased than allayed the irritation of the audience by his somewhat violent language.

—A writer in the *Siècle* calls the attention of the authorities to the brutal sport entitled *Tir à la pierre* (cock throwing,) which has just been revived at a fete in the neighborhood of Dieppe. A cock is attached to a cord fixed to a stake driven in the ground. A heap of stones is placed at a short distance, and for two sous, any one has a right to five throws at the unfortunate bird, which remains the prize of the marksman who kills it. On the occasion referred to, after an eye had been knocked out, the head cut and a leg broken, a blow full in the breast extended the poor cock on the ground, apparently lifeless. But it was found to still breathe, and according to the rules of the game, it had still to remain as a target.

—The recent proposal to erect a statue in honor to Dr. SIMPSON, as the discoverer of chloroform, has given rise to some comments in the French journals, which state that although Dr. SIMPSON was the first to use chloroform as an anæsthetic in surgical operations, the substance itself was discovered by M. SOUBEIRAN, Professor at the Paris School of Medicine, during his experiments on the reactions of chloride of lime on alcohol. These experiments were made in 1831, and Dr. SIMPSON did not introduce chloroform as a substitute for sulphuric ether till 1847, a year after M. FLOURENS had discovered its stupifying effects on animals.

—The *Unita Italiana* publishes a letter from JOSEPH MAZZINI to the Italian Working Society of Constantinople. In the document, dated Aug. 24, 1865, he excuses himself for so long delaying his reply to an address sent him, on the ground that he is old, infirm, and very much occupied; and that he cannot suffice for all his engagements. He invites his brothers to persist, because Italy has never stood so much in need of the coöperation of all her children as now; Venice and Rome are no longer questions of duty and honor only, but of safety also. "To us," says he, in conclusion, "it belongs to crown the edifice of Italian unity, or to fall inevitably into anarchy."

—We read in *Galignani*: "Acts of vengeance by women on men by whom they had been deceived are becoming more and more frequent in Corsica. A third trial within a few weeks has just taken place. In this instance, the girl, named CLEMENTINE CONFORTI, on hearing that her lover, SIMON PANCRAZI, was about to marry another person, waited for him on his return home at night, and discharged the contents of a pistol into his breast, killing him on the spot. She was condemned to ten years' hard labor; and on hearing the sentence, exclaimed, 'What consoles me is, that he is rotting in the ground.'"

—Incendiarism seems to be spreading fearfully on the continent. Cases are continually occurring, not only in Russia and Poland, but also in Switzerland and elsewhere. On the 17th September the town of Schemeletz, near Klapeida, was almost wholly destroyed by fire. A great number of children shut up in the house, while their parents were at work in the fields, were burned to death. Several men have been arrested in Gallicia on suspicion of having raised fires in a number of villages. One of them is the teacher of a Russian school and beadle of a Greek church.

—It is proposed to lay a new Atlantic telegraph cable, by the way of Falmouth, Oporto and the Azores, to Halifax, by which route the longest distance of unbroken cable required will be that from the Azores (Flores) to Halifax—1,400 miles, or rather less than the quantity which the Atlantic Telegraph Company successfully laid the other day, before the accident happened by which the cable was lost. It is proposed first to lay their cable from Falmouth to Oporto, and after the successful completion of so much of their task, to ask for the additional capital requisite for the two further steps across the Atlantic.

—The recent bull-fights in Spain have been attended with numerous accidents, in which the most eminent of the toreadors have been the sufferers. Last week, the son of CUCHARES, whose first performances displayed extraordinary skill and intrepidity, was severely gored by a bull at Seville. CUCHARES, who was present as a spectator, trembled while his son was in danger, but afterward severely reprimanded him for his rashness. EL TATO, one of the most popular toreadors in Spain, has also been hurt at Salamanca, but not dangerously.

—There are 84 religious orders in Italy, of which 80 are possessed of property, and four are composed of begging friars or nuns. The 80 orders are spread over 1,724 religious houses, valued at 40,000,000 francs; the remaining four occupy 658 buildings. The monasteries are 1,506 in number, and contain 15,494 clerical and 4,466 lay members, a total of 19,960; the convents, in number 876, contain 25,869 occupants, of whom 18,198 are professed nuns and 7,671 lay sisters. Of the total of 45,829 friars and nuns, there are about 20,600 who beg.

—A nursemaid at Pimlico was on the 2d sent out with a fine little girl, aged four years, for an airing. The child was placed in a perambulator, and the girl proceeded with her charge to Bankside. Returning home she was accosted by a well-dressed lady, who, by the present of a two-shilling piece, induced her to leave the little girl in her charge whilst she delivered a letter. On returning she found the lady gone off with the child, leaving the perambulator behind.

—The distinguished President of the Royal Academy has had a severe attack of pneumonia and dysentery during his visit to Milan, for which he was treated by three local physicians, by bleeding, blistering, mercury and starvation. After he had been reduced by these means to an alarming state of prostration, Lady EASTLAKE telegraphed for Dr. EASTLAKE, of London, who has by a stimulating and tonic plan of treatment succeeded in restoring his relative to convalescence.

—The Secretary of the "Garibaldi Mutual Life Assurance and Sick Fund Friendly Society," writing from 58 King William-street, City, on the 29th of September, apprises Mr. TIDD PRATT that the society had that day ceased to exist, taking care to add that it did so at "12:10." This is the society the proceedings of which Mr. TIDD PRATT felt it his duty in the public interest, and especially in that of the more provident among the humbler classes, to expose before the Lord Mayor about six weeks ago.

—A letter from Biarritz says: "The visitors here remark with satisfaction the excellent health of the Emperor, Empress, and Prince Imperial, all of whom seem to derive great benefit from the sea-air. The Empress descends every morning to the beach at the foot of the villa to take a bath. The young Prince bathes at the Old Port, and already swims very nicely. The Emperor himself visits every spot on the coast, but particularly the Port of Refuge, where great works are carried on."

—The *Mémorial de la Loire* gives details of the sufferings of both men and cattle in the districts around Nantes from the continued drought. At St. Maurice, the wells being dry, the scarcity was such that the peasants were constantly descending into them to collect the water that oozed from the walls. Nor were the communes on the banks of the river much better off, as the Loire water exhaled a nauseous odor, which made it unfit to drink.

—A letter from Nice says that a wealthy Englishman, Sir J. CLOSE by name, is building a chateau and not fewer than thirty villas in that city. For nine months he has been employing from 160 to 200 workmen, and paying them from £150 to £200 weekly. The letter-writer says that he does not know whether or not the chateau is for the "*noble étranger*" himself, as for fifteen years he and his family have been living in a yacht called the *Sibella*.

—Mr. DUDLEY COSTELLO's death is announced. He was educated for the army at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and, obtaining a commission, served with his regiment and on the staff in North America and the West Indies. Leaving the army, he turned his attention to literature, and wrote several novels, most of which originally appeared in *Bentley's Miscellany*. He was also for some years connected with the newspaper press.

—The progress of cricket has met with an unexpected check in France. At a recent match a gendarme stationed himself at the wicket, close to the umpire, and from time to time the *agent de sureté* felt it his duty to address these warning words to a crack bowler, who was distinguishing himself in the overhand fast style of bowling:—"*Doucement, doucement; pas si fort, monsieur, pas si fort, s'il vous plait.*"

—The year 1865 shows a curious variation in the order of the crops. Thus, in the departments of the northern part of Central France, where the vintage usually takes place in the first days of October, wine was drunk this year on the 15th of August. On the other hand, in the departments of the south, where the vintage generally takes place in August, it has come off this year in the month of September.

—A short time ago, died at Madgeburg, Capt. CALOW, of the Royal Fusiliers, (Prussian,) of a wound received in a duel. It was only after each of the duelists had fired fourteen balls that the Captain, being shot in the breast, fell. It had been agreed beforehand that one of them, at least, should not quit the field alive. The name of his adversary is Major VON SCHACK, of the Pomeranian Grenadiers.

—The Prussian authorities enforce with characteristic vigor the frontier vigilance against cattle contagion. A Belgian lady had sent directions to Brussels for the transmission of her favorite poodle dog to Baden-Baden, but the lapdog was impounded at the Verviers barrier, and still remains in durance; yet the captive has been dead for more than a year, and is simply a stuffed anatomy, the dear remembrance of bygone affection.

—The *Times* reports that the German vine growers are in excellent spirits; both in quality and quantity their highest expectations are surpassed. For the best growths of the Rhine high biddings are made, but the producers are not pressed to sell, as their last operations were favorable, and therefore they do not want money.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1865.

HELMBOLD.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

THE HOTTENTOTS

have long used BUCHU for a variety of diseases; it was borrowed from these rude practitioners by the English and Dutch physicians, on whose recommendation it was employed in Europe, and has now come into general use. It is given chiefly in

Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, for Female Weakness and Debility, for Prolapsus and Bearing Down, or Prolapsus Uteri, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Retention or Incontinence of Urine.

and all diseases requiring the aid of a diuretic arising from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It is also recommended in cases of

DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS AND DROPSY.

To cure these diseases we must bring into action the muscles which are engaged in their various functions. To neglect them, however slight may be the attack, is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers. Our FLESH and BLOOD are supported from these sources. Persons at every period of life, from

INFANCY TO OLD AGE,

and in every state of health, are liable to be subjects of these diseases. The causes in many instances are unknown. The patient has, however, an admirable remedy in

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin Editorial, Sept. 15, 1865.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

The Solid and Fluid Extracts embody the full strength of the ingredients of which they are named. They are left to the inspection of all. A ready and conclusive test of their properties will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory. These remedies are prepared by H. T. Helmbold, Druggist of sixteen years' experience in this city, and we believe them to be reliable; in fact we have never known an article lacking merit to meet with a permanent success, and Mr. Helmbold's success is certainly prima facie evidence. His Drug and Chemical Warehouse, in the City of New-York, is not excelled, if equaled, by any in this country, and we would advise our readers, when visiting that city, to give him a call and judge for themselves.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

No. 594 BROADWAY,

AND

No. 104 SOUTH 10TH-ST., Philadelphia, Penn.

HELMBOLD.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Protracted and Important Cabinet Meeting.

The Adams-Russell Correspondence Said to Have Been Under Discussion.

Orders Relating to the Delivery of Pardon Papers.

The Body of the Late Col. Dahlgren Brought to Washington.

Important Orders Respecting the Railroads in Tennessee.

The Bounties to be Paid to the Colored Troops.

Further Orders for Mustering Out Volunteer Organisations.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 27.

PROTRACTED CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet meeting of to-day was of protracted duration, and was attended by all the Secretaries, for the first time in several months. It is reported that the recent correspondence between Minister ADAMS and Earl RUSSELL was generally discussed, without reference to any action on the subject.

PARDONED REBELS.

Among the prominent rebels pardoned to-day, were HENRY M. RECTOR, Ex-Governor of Arkansas, and J. P. SANDERSON, Member of the rebel Congress from Georgia. It has been reported that GEO. W. GAYLE, the Alabama lawyer, who offered $100,000 reward for the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN, has been pardoned. This is incorrect. Unless he comes under the thirteenth exception, however, he may be considered pardoned, as his rank in the rebel service was only Colonel.

It is understood that the President has directed that all pardons under the amnesty proclamation which are not called for at the Department of State within one week after they are ready for delivery, will be forwarded to the Governors of the respective States.

THE BODY OF COL. DAHLGREN.

This evening's *Republican* announces that the body of Col. ULRIC DAHLGREN, who was killed near Richmond March 4, 1864, on KILPATRICK's raid, is expected here to-morrow, and will lie in state at the Council Chamber in the City Hall, until Tuesday next, with a guard of honor. It is also understood that Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will preach a funeral service in his honor on Sunday, at the church of Rev. Dr. SUNDERLAND, on Four-and-a-Half-street.

MR. REAGAN HAS AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

JOHN H. REAGAN, late Postmaster-General of the late Southern Confederacy, called upon the President this forenoon, and had quite a lengthy interview with him. He was cordially received. Mr. REAGAN maintains a degree of seclusion here which contrasts agreeably with the deportment of many Southern men of far less prominence who have been here.

THE TENNESSEE RAILROADS.

An order by the President in relation to Executive order of August 8, 1865, extending the provisions and benefits of the order to all railroads within the limits of the military division of the Tennessee, desiring to purchase railroad rolling stock and material from the United States, for the purpose of repairing the losses of the war, is now published. The provisions and benefits of the said executive order are extended to all railroads within the military division named. The commandant is authorized to direct the sale to any such railroads of rolling stock upon these terms, the property to be distributed among the several roads in proportion to their actual needs, and now to be sold to any railroad in excess of the reasonable requirements of its business, or to be used for purposes of speculation, sale or hire to other roads. Satisfactory bonds are to be required of all such railroads, binding them to the payment to the United States of the full appraised value of the property sold to them, in equal monthly installments, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, within two years, credit being allowed to them, on the first of each month, for any service of military transportation rendered by them during the preceding month, at the established rates now allowed to Northern railroads for such service. The serviceable railroad iron in possession of the Quartermaster's Department at Chattanooga and Nashville is excepted. It will be sold only for cash, at the prices fixed by the War Department.

THE BOUNTIES FOR COLORED TROOPS.

The Secretary of War has, it is said, prohibited the payment of bounties to such of the colored troops as were not free on the 18th of April, 1861, thus setting aside the decision of the Second Comptroller, which was based on the opinion of the Attorney-General. The law provides that colored volunteers shall be placed on the same footing with white volunteers in regard to pay, clothing and subsistence, but not as to bounties.

REGIMENTS MUSTERED OUT.

The War Department has promulgated the following list of volunteer organizations, which have been or are ordered to be mustered out of service, not included in previous circulars: Connecticut, infantry, Twenty-ninth Colored; District of Columbia, cavalry, First; Florida, cavalry, First, Second and First East consolidated with First Cavalry; Illinois, infantry, Fifth, cavalry, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth; Men of Ninety-fifth Infantry remaining in service transferred to Forty-seventh Infantry, latter still in service; Indiana, cavalry, Thirteenth; Kansas, cavalry, Companies L and M Fifth, this completes the muster out of the regiment; Missouri, cavalry, Fourth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth; Michigan, cavalry, Tenth; Massachusetts, cavalry, Fourth, Fifth, colored; New-York, infantry, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth, One Hundred and Sixtieth, One Hundred and Sixty-first, and One Hundred and Seventy-third; cavalry, Second Veteran, Fourth Provisional; New-Jersey, cavalry, Second; Ohio, infantry, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth; cavalry, Fifth and Twelfth; Pennsylvania, artillery, Third Heavy; cavalry, Third Provisional; Rhode Island, cavalry, Third. United States Colored Troops—infantry, Second, Third, Eighth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fifth, Seventy-third, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-seventh, One Hundred and Sixth, One Hundred and Twenty-third, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth, one company pioneers; artillery, Thirteenth Heavy. NOTE.—Seventy-third Infantry has been heretofore reported consolidated with Ninety-sixth United States Colored Troops; Seventy-seventh infantry has been heretofore reported consolidated with the Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery; One Hundred and Sixth Infantry has been heretofore reported consolidated with Fortieth United States Colored Troops.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of internal revenue, to-day, were one million and sixty-three thousand dollars. They have averaged a million a day this week. The receipts for the quarter ending Sept. 30, which covers the income tax payment, are now reported at the enormous total of one hundred and forty-eight millions, or more than the entire receipts of the first year the tax was imposed.

THE GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

The sum of $146,000,000 was received by the government as revenue from all sources, exclusive of loans, for the three months ending Sept. 30, 1865.

LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT VISITS THE NAVY-YARD.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT paid an official visit to the Navy-yard this afternoon and was received with the usual honors. He was enthusiastically cheered by the assembled workmen.

GOV. CURTIN.

Gov. CURTIN arrived in the city to-day.

CANADA CLINGS TO RECIPROCITY.

Intelligence has been received here by the government that an influential delegation of Canadians are shortly to come here to make efforts to reëstablish the treaty of reciprocity between the United States and the Canadas.

THE TUNIS AMBASSADORS.

The Tunis Ambassadors, in company with Consul PERRY, paid an official visit to the Secretary of State this morning, and left with him a copy of their credentials. No time has yet been fixed for their formal presentation to the President.

During to-day the distinguished strangers, under the escort of Mr. COX, of the State Department, and in open carriages, visited various localities of interest.

SALE OF MRS. SURRATT'S EFFECTS.

Mrs. SURRATT's earthly effects were sold at auction to-day, at the house, on H-street. A large crowd attended, chiefly to gratify a prurient curiosity to see how the wretched woman lived. Boarding-house keepers were there to get Toodles bargains, and relic-hunters were there, too, who didn't find it profitable to pay large prices for worn-out furniture and old carpets. The articles brought less than usual on such occasions, though more than they were worth. The house belongs to Miss SURRATT, subject to a mortgage to Mrs. SURRATT's counsel. A tenant is wanted.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The Cotton Market—The Mails Between New-Orleans and Galveston—The State Militia.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 26.

The Cotton market is active; sales, to-day, 3,200 bales, at 54c.@56c. for Middling; sales for the last three days, 8,200 bales. The stock on hand is 117,000 bales.

Exchange on New-York is 2⅞ ₩ cent. discount.

Mr. GOODLOE, the new United States District-Attorney, has arrived here.

Mr. WM. BAYLEY, Agent of the Post-office Department, is here, looking into mail matters for Louisiana and Texas.

Gov. WELLS has received a requisition for ALFRED A. JONES, the Erie Railway defaulter.

Hon. PIERRE SOULE is expected to arrive in this city, from Havana, in about a week.

Mr. FITCH, the mail contractor for Galveston, Texas, will commence carrying the mails to that city as soon as the papers closing the contract are received from Washington.

Judge BOSTOL had arrived in Texas from Washington. His wife died during his absence.

Gov. WELLS is actively organizing the State militia. Most of the officers appointed held prominent positions in the Confederate army.

Gen. FULLERTON has requested the police to arrest all vagrant negroes and turn them over to the Provost-Marshal attached to the Freedmen's Bureau.

CANADA.

The Expected Fenian Invasion—The Sanders Case—Snow.

TORONTO, Friday, Oct. 27.

The *Leader*, to-day, has an article on the expected Fenian invasion, and calls upon the government to take the arms from the volunteers, lest the Fenians should get them, establish patrols on the frontiers, and inaugurate a passport system. A fearful state of alarm exists here.

The jury in the SANDERS kidnapping case are still locked up.

A raid upon the Canadian banks by the Fenians is expected.

We have four inches of snow here, and it is still falling.

Escape of an Alleged Criminal.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 27.

JAMES GRAY, alias JOHN PETTINGILL, whose arrest in Springfield, for attempting to pass counterfeit $50 greenbacks, has been announced, was to-day arraigned in the United States Commissioner's Court for examination. The necessary witnesses not being present, the case was postponed, and the prisoner taken to the Cambridge-street Jail. On arriving at the office of the jail, and while the officers were taking a description of his person, GRAY suddenly bolted into the street, and made good his escape. As he is well known to the detectives, his rearrest is probable.

THE STEAMER NORTH STAR.

She Springs a Leak in a Gale and Puts into Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Oct. 27.

The steamship *North Star*, from New-York for New-Orleans, encountered a heavy gale off Hatteras, on Tuesday last, sprung a leak, lost her smoke-stack and put into Norfolk.

The Fair for the Soldiers' Home.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 27.

The Fair for the Soldiers' Home proves thus far a great success. The Academy of Music is crowded to excess day and evening. The receipts thus far have exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. Arrangements have been made by nearly all the railways leading to the city to sell tickets covering the passage and giving an entrance to the fair.

Loss of the Bark Statira.

EDGARTOWN, Wednesday, Oct. 25.

Arrived, bark *Susan Jane*, from Cape Breton for New-York, with loss of sails, &c. She has on board the crew of the bark *Statira*, of Halifax, from Pictou for Boston, which vessel was abandoned on the 20th inst., in a sinking condition.

Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 27.

The large new five-story grist mill of JACOB KLINE, near Pluckamen, Somerset County, N. J., was destroyed by fire this morning. A quantity of grain was destroyed. Loss, $25,000.

The Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Oct. 27.

In the House to-day a motion was made to reconsider the vote of expulsion of Mr. CAMERON, and it was laid on the table by a vote of 36 to 31. This settles the question finally of his readmission.

Boiler Explosion and Loss of Life.

NORFOLK, Va., Friday, Oct. 27.

A tug exploded her boiler this afternoon. She was blown to atoms, and all on board, five men, were killed, including the Captain and crew, and WILLIAM PATTEN, agent of the Boston steamers.

A Storm.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 27.

A cold easterly rain-storm prevails, and in some of the interior towns is accompanied with flurries of snow.

Snow at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Oct. 27.

It commenced snowing here at 11½ o'clock this morning.

The Weather.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 27.

There is a heavy rain to-night. The wind is southeast

GEORGIA STATE CONVENTION.

Intercession for Jeff. Davis and Other Prisoners—Repeal of the Ordinance of Secession.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Thursday, Oct. 26.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Chatham, introduced a resolution to appoint a committee of five to memorialize the President for the release of JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Mr. JOSHUA HILL moved for its indefinite postponement, which was voted down. The motion to lay the resolution on the table was also negatived. The resolution was amended to include all Federal prisoners, and was then adopted by a heavy majority.

An ordinance repealing an ordinance of secession was adopted, and the resolution of the secession convention, which were incompatible with the civil and military laws of the United States, were repealed.

An ordinance to redistrict the State was adopted. Seven Congressional Districts are thus made.

An election was ordered for the 15th of November for Governor, Congressmen and Assemblymen.

At the afternoon session the convention refused to receive the State election ordinance by a vote of 233 to 5.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

New Legislation in Regard to the Negroes—Code for the Regulation of Labor.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Friday, Oct. 27.

In the Legislature, to-day, a message was received from Governor PERRY, transmitting the report of the commissioners appointed by the Convention to perfect a system of laws adapted to the new state of affairs. The report embraces a bill regulating the domestic relations of the slaves, a bill preliminary to legislation induced by the emancipation of the slaves, and a code for the regulation of labor and for the protection and government of the colored population of the State.

These were ordered to be printed and will be considered to-morrow.

Resolutions were adopted appointing a committee to collect, under oath, all evidence of unwarrantable seizures of cotton, and other private property, since the war, to be laid before the President of the United States.

The 15th of November was fixed for the election of members of Congress.

Election of Wade Hampton as Governor of South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Oct. 27.

WADE HAMPTON is elected Governor of this State by a large majority.

Masonic Fraternity of South Carolina.

BROTHERS WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS AND ROBERT BRUNO TO VISIT THE NORTH.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Oct. 27.

The Masons of the North are about to receive a distinguished committee from the capital of South Carolina.

The Masonic Fraternity of Columbia have chosen Bros. WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS and ROBERT BRUNO as commissioners to represent to their Northern brethren the distressed and prostrate condition of the Masonic lodges of Columbia, where they were once so numerous, strong, powerful and active.

The working implements of the Order have nearly all been destroyed by the ruthless hand of war, and the lodges generally are in a most helpless condition.

The Brotherhood in the Northern States, it is hoped, will extend the hand of welcome to these two eminent members of the fraternity.

They will take their departure for the City of New-York in the steamer on Thursday.

They have obtained the freedom of the cars from various Presidents of railroads, and Messrs WILLIS & CHISHOLM, of the People's Line, have invited them to take passage in the *Moneka*, free of all charge.

MISSISSIPPI.

Inaugural Address of Gov. Benjamin G. Humphreys.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The people of the State of Mississippi, at the recent election, called me to the chief executive office of the State. In obedience to that call I appear before you to-day for the purpose of taking the oath prescribed by the constitution for the incumbent of that office.

On entering upon its duties and responsibilities, with no experience in the administration of civil affairs, I am profoundly impressed by the humiliating sense of my unfitness for the position. But, relying upon the charity and forbearance of my fellow-citizens, and invoking the supporting grace of Almighty God for wisdom and strength, I shall endeavor to discharge those duties honestly and impartially, and with such abilities as I possess, taking as a guide the constitution and the laws as the only sure and certain means of attaining the great end to which the aims of every patriot should be directed—the peace, the order, the protection and the advancement of society.

I should be wanting in duty and gratitude to my fellow-citizens who have so confidingly intrusted me with the executive power of the State, were I not to state my views of the constitution, the structure of our complex form of government, and the principles upon which it is founded, and should be administered.

The founders of our republic having achieved their national independence, and finding their first experiment of government, under "Articles of Confederation," fast falling into decay and contempt, at home and abroad, from defects common to all language, determined to change the Federal organization, and in its stead "ordained and established" the "Constitution of the United States." The framers of that instrument were wise and practical statesmen. They knew from experience the weakness of leagues, the nature of government, and felt the necessity of a Federal Government, its stability and its perpetuity. They intended it as a "protector" of all the foreign affairs and some of the domestic concerns of the people, and to enable it to achieve these ends, certain enumerated powers and rights were "granted" to it by a constitution, which, for the assurance of those rights and powers, was declared to be "the supreme law of the land;" and to guard the people against its usurpation, all the rights and powers not delegated to it were expressly "reserved to the States, or to the people." Such of those rights reserved as were not by State Constitutions excepted from the general powers of government were reserved to the States. Such as were excepted were reserved to the people. In the exercise of the powers and rights granted to the Federal Government, and in those only, it is the sovereign power of the land. In the exercise of the powers and rights reserved to the States, and not excepted by the people, and in those only, it is the sovereign power, within its territorial limits. In the exercise of the powers and rights excepted from the general powers of government, and those only, the people are sovereign. While the people still retain a residue of sovereignty to themselves, neither of these governments can rightfully exercise any power properly delegated to the other. Upon this three-fold division of power is based the sovereignty of the State and Federal Governments, and both were designed to protect the people in their public and private, and in their foreign and domestic rights.

In view of the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made by Congress in pursuance thereof, and in view of the duty imposed on the President to see that the laws are faithfully executed, I have always believed that no one or more States could constitutionally sever the ties that unite the people of the several States into one people. Yet I am not unmindful that a different doctrine was taught in the early stages of our government, and was maintained by some of the brightest intellects and most illustrious patriots that adorn our political history. It is to be regretted that this school of politicians could not have found a better mode of solving the question than the arbitrament of war. But the question was thus referred, and has been decided against us by a tribunal from which there is no appeal.

The people of the State of Mississippi, acknowledging the decision, desire to return to the Union, and renew their fealty to the Constitution of the United States. It has been officially reported from some quarters that our people are insincere, and that the spirit of revolt is rampant among us. But if unflinching fidelity in war gives evidence of reliable fidelity in peace, if the unvarying professions that spring from private and public sources, furnish any evidence of truth, it is sufficiently demonstrated that the people of the South, who, so long, and against such terrible odds, maintained the mightiest conflict of modern ages, may be safely trusted, when they profess more than willingness to return to their allegiance.

The South having ventured all upon the arbitrament of the sword, has lost all save her honor; and now accepts the result in good faith. It is our duty to address ourselves to the promotion of peace and order; to the restoration of law, the faith of the constitution, and the stability and prosperity of the Union; to cultivate amicable relations with our sister States, and establish our agricultural and commercial prosperity upon more durable foundations, trusting that the lessons taught by the rebellion will not be lost either to the North or the South; that freemen, once enlightened, will not submit to wrong or injustice; that sectional aggression will meet with sectional resistance, and that the price of political perfidy is blood and carnage.

The State of Mississippi has already, under pressure of the result of the war, by her own solemn act, abolished slavery. It would be hypocritical and unprofitable to attempt to persuade the world that she had done so willingly. It is due, however, to her honor, to show by her future course that she has done so in good faith, and that slavery shall never again exist within her borders, under whatever name or guise it may be attempted. The sudden emancipation of her slaves has devolved upon her the highest responsibilities and duties. Several hundred thousand of the negro race, unfitted for political equality with the white race, have been turned loose upon society; and, in the guardianship she may assume over this race, she must deal justly with them and protect them in all their rights of person and property.

The highest degree of elevation in the scale of civilization to which they are capable, morally and intellectually, must be secured to them by their education and religious training, but they cannot be admitted to political or social equality with the white race. It is due to ourselves—to the white emigrant invited to our shores—and it should never be forgotten—to maintain the fact that ours is and shall ever be a government of white men. The purity and progress of both races require that caste must be maintained, and intermarriage between the races be forbidden. Miscegenation must be the work and taste of other climes and other "people."

To work is the law of God, and is the only certain protection against pauperism and crimes of both races. The negro is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of the great staples of the South. He should be encouraged to engage at once in their production, by assurances of protection against the avarice, cupidity and injustice of his employer. He is free to choose his labor, and to make his own bargain. But he should be required to choose some employment that will insure the maintenance of himself and family. On the other hand, the employer must be assured that the labor contracted for will be specifically performed.

The cultivation of the great staples of the South require continuous labor from January to January. The planter cannot venture upon their cultivation unless the laborer is compelled to comply with his contract, remaining and performing his proper amount of labor day after day, and week after week, through the whole year; and if he attempt to escape, he should be returned to his employer, and forced to work until the time for which he has contracted has expired. By such a system of labor, the welfare and happiness of the African may be secured, the agricultural and commercial prosperity of the State sustained, and our homes again become the abode of prosperity.

In the civil war just closed, the troops that responded to the call and command of Mississippi have signalized all those high qualities that adorn the character of the soldier. By their valor, courage and heroic constancy, whether in camp, on the march, or amid the carnage of the battle-field, they have sustained her honor and glory, and made her name immortal. Many have returned to ruined homes and fortunes. Others have fallen upon the battle-field, or have been maimed or disabled for life. Many of them and their families, and the widows and orphans of the dead, are in a state of destitution.

The Federal Government has magnanimously thrown over the rebel soldier the mantle of oblivion for the past; but no pension from its coffers awaits him or his family, no "homestead" from its vast territories invites them to comfort and repose. To Mississippi alone can they look for assistance. Whether it was right or wrong to call the soldier to arms, it cannot be wrong to make such provision for them as will relieve them and their families from want and suffering, and secure to their children the means of education. Justice and gratitude demand it. Honor and magnanimity will bestow it.

From a long retirement to private life, and absence from the State for the last four years, I am ignorant of much of her legislative history, and feel incompetent to advise further as to the proper domestic policy rendered necessary by the altered, distracted and desolated condition of the people. To you, gentlemen, is wisely and safely intrusted this important duty. Invoking the blessing of Almighty God upon your labors, I can only pledge you my cordial coöperation in the effort to restore and advance the welfare and happiness of the people of Mississippi.

The Naval Trial Between the Algonquin and Winooski.

LETTER FROM ONE OF THE ENGINEERS.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1865.

SIR: In the issue of the NEW-YORK TIMES of this date, under the head of "Naval Intelligence," I find a letter signed by E. N. DICKERSON, containing statements which are false, both in fact and inference, in regard to his stoppage of the engine of the *Algonquin*, thereby preventing the completion of the competitive trial of her machinery with that of the *Winooski*.

The real facts are simply as follows: The throttle-valve of the *Winooski's* engine was carried wide open from the beginning of the trial to the moment at which Mr. DICKERSON stopped his engine. The boiler stop-valves were adjusted by Mr. ISHERWOOD before commencing the trial, and were not touched during its continuance; they were therefore not used as a throttle-valve.

The entire details of the trial were conducted in exact accordance with the directions of the Board of Civilian Experts, according to which the machinery of the *Winooski* was to be operated as directed by its designer, Mr. ISHERWOOD, to obtain from it the best results, with the given allowance of coal. That board directed the throttle-valve to be carried wide open. Mr. ISHERWOOD claimed, under these instructions, the right, to which he was unquestionably entitled, of manipulating in his own way every other portion of the machinery except the throttle-valve, and he did so. Mr. DICKERSON might, with equal propriety, assume to dictate to him about vacuum, temperature of feed-water, etc., he was to carry. The justness of allowing the designer of each engine to operate it in a way that would attain the best results from a given weight of coal, is so obvious as to require no argument, and Mr. DICKERSON was not entitled to demand any more than a literal compliance with the orders of the board.

About three or four hours before he stopped his engine, which was losing ground rapidly, Mr. DICKERSON addressed the note in question to myself and the other two members of the Board of Chief Engineers, demanding the stop-valves of the boilers of the *Winooski* to be carried wide open, with a threat that he would stop his engine in case it was refused. Mr. ISHERWOOD, in order to save the delay and great expense to the government of repeating this trial, at once waived his right, and the stop-valves were placed wide open. After they were opened, Mr. DICKERSON ran his engine about an hour, when, finding he was losing at the same rate as before, he abruptly stopped his engine, and so foiled the purpose of the experiment.

The Board of Chief Engineers conducting the experiments peremptorily forbade his stopping, and he did it in defiance of their order.

There is nothing in the contract which gives Mr. DICKERSON the right to insist on a wide throttle in the *Winooski's* engine; further, since the stoppage of the *Algonquin's* engine the *Winooski's* has continued running about twenty-four hours, with the stop-valves wide open, and with equally as good results as with them partly closed.

The pretext on which Mr. DICKERSON stopped his engine was of the most frivolous kind, and he was wholly unauthorized and unjustifiable in doing it. The true reason, in my belie, will be found in the fact that his engine was losing greatly, and in other causes which an examination of his machinery will probably make manifest.

During the last thirteen and a half hours the *Winooski* had gained 597 revolutions upon the *Algonquin*.

About forty-eight hours before Mr. DICKERSON stopped his engine, a large coal barge belonging to private parties was drifted by the powerful ebb tide, into the starboard wheel of the *Winooski*; but the damage extended no further than to fracture and splinter the projecting outer ends of the paddles.

Soon after this accident happened—which was entirely unavoidable—Mr. DICKERSON was given his choice whether the trial should be stopped or whether he preferred to go on. He examined the wheel carefully and the performance of the *Winooski's* engine, both before and after the accident, and preferred to continue—running forty-eight hours—when, seeing he was rapidly losing, he makes it an additional excuse, in his letter, for his wholly unwarranted conduct in stopping. Under any circumstances Mr. DICKERSON should have completed the trial, and then have submitted to the Board of Civilian Experts, his objections, when they would have been allowed or not, according as they proved to be well founded.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
ROBERT DANBY, Chief Engineer U. S. N.,
President of Board of Naval Engineers.
Rear Admiral F. H. GREGORY, U. S. N., General Superintendent, &c., New-York City.

Death of Dr. Joseph E. Worcester.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 27.

JOSEPH E. WORCESTER, LL. D., author of "Worcester's Dictionary," died at his residence in Cambridge, to-day, aged 81.

BRIG.-GEN. BAKER.—Gen. L. C. BAKER—the Colonel who terrified our bounty-jumpers and bounty-brokers last Winter—arrived from Washington yesterday morning, and tarried at the St. James Hotel until evening, when he took his departure for the Federal City

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

Sentiments and Opinions of the Southern States.

Relations of the Whites and the Freedmen.

Southern Confidence in President Johnson.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MACON, Ga., Sunday, Oct. 15, 1865.

I have just returned hither from a visit to some of the large plantations in Southwestern Georgia, the principal cotton and grain-growing district of the State, and was much gratified to find the contentment and prosperity of the negroes, and the kind and trustful relations which subsist between them and their late masters. In very few instances have they left their old homes. Almost universally have they made contracts for this year with their former owners, and I apprehend, from all I have seen and heard, that they will renew these contracts for the ensuing year, if they are not advised to the contrary by designing persons who seek to sow discord by exciting extravagant expectations which never can be realized. On one plantation, that of Gen. HOWELL COBB, where there are between six and seven hundred negroes who had been born and brought up on his place, I found they had all made liberal contracts by which, at the end of the year, they will have ample means to sustain themselves and their families, and which, if continued for another year, will enable them to establish themselves comfortably for the future. The same promising condition of affairs exists on other large farms which I visited. The freedmen express perfect confidence in the good faith and good will of their employers, and a spirit of kindness, indulgence and forbearance seems to mark the conduct of the employers in their treatment of their laborers. Very generally, on inquiry from the overseers as to the regularity and amount of labor done by the freedmen, as compared with that under the old system, I have heard complaints, but at the same time I found that proper allowance is made for the suddenness of the transition from slavery to freedom, and that on the whole there is not much ground for grumbling.

The expectation of a general land distribution at Christmas exists here as elsewhere throughout the State, and hence the universal reluctance on the part of the colored men to make engagements beyond that time. The order recently issued by Brig.-Gen. DAVID TILSON, Acting Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Georgia, in which all the officers and agents of the bureau are directed, and other officers of the army are earnestly requested, "to exert themselves to convince the freed people that they are utterly mistaken, and that no such distribution will take place at Christmas, or at any other time," will do much good in removing this source of trouble and anxiety, in rendering labor permanent and reliable, and in thus securing the peace and prosperity of the State. The order commends itself to the warm approval of every one acquainted with the real condition of affairs, who desires the happiness and welfare of the freedman, and wishes to do simple justice to the rest of the community. It is earnestly hoped that the officers and soldiers now on duty here will carry out the wise and humane suggestions of Gen. TILSON, and not counteract his policy by encouraging the negroes to disobey his orders.

It would be a wise measure, and one which would do much toward increasing the usefulness, as well as facilitating the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau, if it were to associate with itself, for consultation and advice, if not for administration of its policy, some of the most trusty and best-informed citizens of the several States, whose practical knowledge of the negro would enable them to give valuable advice, and whose disposition to deal fairly between employer and employed would insure justice and the preservation of order. It is a fatal mistake to suppose that the planters and white population generally would, if left to themselves, oppress and illtreat the negro, or take advantage of his ignorance and inexperience to induce him to make unfair contracts. So far as my acquaintance goes, I have found the contrary to be generally the fact. The exceptions are very rare, and powerless for mischief against the tide of popular opinion in favor of every protection to person and property being given to the negro, freely and forthwith.

The elections for the State Convention have terminated without the slightest disturbance. The members elected are for the most part men of sense, judgment and sound conversative views. Many of them were Secessionists who served in the army of the South, and who earnestly strove for the success of their cause; but they have accepted their defeat as final and conclusive, and are now resolved in perfect good faith and without any heartburnings to restore their State to its former position in the Union, and do all in their power to promote harmony and good will between the sections. No sensible man has any more ardent desire than to bury forever all sectional issues. The battle has been fought and lost, and the great source of contention dead and gone. To keep up sectional animosities by creating new issues for angry debate is regarded as madness by all the rational men I have met throughout the State, and it will be found, when the proceedings of the convention are seen, that this is the spirit in which they will discharge their responsible duties.

Hon. CHARLES J. JENKINS, Judge of the Supreme Court, and member of the convention from Augusta, will be chosen President of that body, and it is generally believed he will be the unopposed candidate for Governor. His high character, great legal attainments and well-known conservatism, eminently fit him for the position, and the fact that the people select him at such a time is one of the most encouraging proofs of their sincerity and good faith.

Many names are mentioned in connection with the election of United States Senators and members of of Congress, but as yet nothing has been determined. There is no lack of gentlemen ready to accept the honor if tendered, and those who, confident of their own merits, or relying on the chapter of accidents, look to election, can already be distinguished from the masses by the increased amenity of their manners, and the solicitude with which they inquire after the health of "the good ladies" and families of voters.

The feeling in favor of wiping out the debt incurred by the State during the war, is growing in strength and intensity. Many members of the convention were elected on account of their known repudiation views, and the action of the Alabama Convention on this question has given this party considerable encouragement. It is said, with how much truth I do not know, that the amount of the war debt of the State cannot be ascertained, because when Gen. SHERMAN's army was approaching Milledgeville, there was an immense amount of the State Treasury notes signed and ready for issue, which the officer in charge was directed to burn, but he having failed to do so, this amount was either captured or stolen, and is now part of the debt of the State. This, coupled with the recent purchase of valuable real estate, as rumor says, by prominent ex-officials of the State Government, has made many converts to repudiation among that vast number o, citizens who had no share in fat contracts, and who, so far from being able to buy fine houses, are obliged to sell those they had to buy bread for their families.

The sudden rise in the price of cotton, in England and New-York, has produced considerable excitement among holders and speculators here. All look to a further rise consequent upon the shortness of the present crop, and should this confidence prove fallacious, immense sums will be lost by those who are now gambling in the great staple. If measures can be devised to make free negro labor even tolerably reliable, and a helping hand is extended from the North, in the shape of peace and good-will, an immense area of ground will be planted next year in cotton. Wisdom and moderation will remove these despondent fears; but nothing else will do so. The action of the next Congress, if characterized by these great qualities, can effectually remove all doubts, allay all fears, and give prosperity the only safeguard it requires—peace in deed as well as in word.

The confidence of the South in President JOHNSON is becoming as universal as it is heartfelt. The people believe that he is willing to trust them, and they are intent on making him see that they are worthy of his confidence. Their hopes are fixed on him. They believe that he will stand between them and the angry surges of passion, and that through his example the practicability, the utility and the duty of a prompt and cordial restoration of good feeling and national unity will be speedily demonstrated. QUONDAM.

Bad Management of Railroads—Postal Facilities Required—Sentiments and Feelings of the People.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 16, 1865.

In a letter of Saturday I endeavored to convey to your readers a notion of the external aspect of things in Virginia and North Carolina as I have seen them. I might have added some remarks upon the condition and management of railroads; and I may say, in general, that the roads seem to be in as good order as I have ever known them, excepting that the great bridges across the James and the Roanoke, which were destroyed by the rebels, have not been rebuilt; that the temporary structures over the smaller streams seem to be none of the safest, and that the cars in use between Richmond and Petersburgh are discreditable to the enterprise of those thrifty cities. The seats are simple benches, without backs. It is singular that the roads north and south of these points are furnished with comfortable passenger cars, while the twenty miles over which the greatest current of travel passes are thus provided.

Another faulty arrangement is that by which passengers and mails are detained over night at Petersburgh in going south, and at Richmond in coming north. There can be no possible necessity for these detentions; and the traveler, who is fleeced of four dollars and checked in his career, is apt to suspect that the hotel-keepers, hackmen and baggage-men have conspired with the railroads against him. In consequence of this clumsy arrangement, thirty-six hours are consumed in traveling from Washington to Raleigh, a distance of less than three hundred miles. By the bay route, twelve hours more are necessary.

POSTAL FACILITIES.

I regret to say that the postal system is far from being reëstablished. Contracts for carrying the mails have been given, and Postmasters have been appointed; but so far as my experience goes, in a majority of instances, the parties are unable to qualify by taking the oath of July 2, 1862. It seems impossible to make the people understand that the administrators of the laws have no power to set them aside, and men continue to be recommended for office as good Union men, who had "voluntarily borne arms against the United States," or "sought or accepted, or attempted to exercise the functions" of office under the "Confederate," or rebel State Governments. In many instances these persons are reliable and good men, who either never had any sympathy with the rebellion, and only took office under it to avoid conscription and to thwart the measures of the conspirators, or who have heartily repented of their misconduct. But in either case they must swear to a false statement before taking office, a statement which their neighbors would know to be false; and the result in general is, the oath is not taken, the condition is not complied with, and the public must forego the advantages of the Post-office until a new appointment is made. The recipient of the office clings to it in the hope that the oath will be repealed as soon as Congress meets, or that the President and his Cabinet will set it aside; and everybody suffers inconvenience that one man may possibly hold a comfortable situation. It will become necessary for the departments, in every instance, to require certain information as to the ability of individuals to take the oath, before conferring appointments. In no other way can the most injurious delays in the organization of Federal rule in the South be avoided. Congress may or it may not repeal or modify the oath at the approaching session; and the people of the South will deprive themselves of some excellent advantages of Union by assuming either that the oath is a nullity, or that it will immediately be repealed. As it regards the organization of the internal revenue system, and the reorganization of the Federal courts, the government, as the representative of the loyal States, is the interested party, and will submit to no delays, in order to accommodate aspirants for office.

LACK OF INFORMATION.

The absence of postal facilities in the South since the collapse of the rebellion, has prevented the dissemination of intelligence among the people as it regards public sentiment in the loyal States, and the purposes of the government. The most improbable stories are circulated and believed, and it is almost impossible to contradict them. The people of Virginia, between Washington and Richmond, cut down their Chinese sugar cane and fed it to their cattle, in consequence of a rumor to the effect that molasses made from it was to be taxed forty or fifty cents per gallon. I was assured of this by an intelligent citizen of the country, who was anxious to know if the rumor were well founded. The truth is, that the sorghum molasses is specially exempted from taxation, the tax of *five per cent.* being repealed. The Southern newspapers extensively copied and commented upon a fabricated speech attributed to the Chief Justice, in which he was represented to be in favor of a negro aristocracy founded upon the ruins of the South, after the extermination of the white population. On the other hand, the people were deluded into the belief that President JOHNSON has abandoned the friends who elected him, and taken to his bosom the Copperheads who endeavored to sting him to death with the poison during the Presidential canvass. This state of ignorance in regard to affairs in the loyal States has been unfavorable to a fair trial of the President's plan of reconstruction, and it is surprising, under the circumstances, that it has worked so well in restoring peace to the South.

TONE AND TEMPER OF THE PEOPLE.

I have been highly gratified at every point of my travels through the two States, to find the people cheerful and amiable. It was my lot to spend most of my time in communities where the rebellion fever raged highest; and although my position as a friend of the Union and an opponent of slavery was well known, I was everywhere kindly, and even cordially received. The peace seemed profound; and at the distance of sixty miles from any United States troops, implicit obedience was given to the decisions of the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau. Doubtless, this effect is produced by the knowledge of the fact that the troops can be forthcoming when needed; and I would not advise their entire withdrawal. But it is gratifying to know that a very small force will suffice to preserve order, and that the country can be saved the necessity of maintaining a large standing army. This state of things is partly due to the fact that the Southern people have made a trial of strength with the government, and have come out of the struggle exhausted in every resource, denuded of fighting men, stripped of arms, impoverished and helpless, and partly to the unprecedented and unexpected magnanimity of the government. If a policy of universal confiscation and wholesale punishment had been adopted, as some over-zealous and unforgiving loyalists have advised, the effect would have been to leave the people with nothing to hope, and despair might have caused thousands to resort to guerrilla warfare, or to plunge into a career of highway robbery and assassination, who are now leading quiet and useful lives. The exceptions made by the President to a general amnesty, with the door left open to special pardons, have, on the other hand, worked well. These exceptions embrace the leading men of the South, who have been cut loose from the masses of the people, and made to feel that their calling and election depended upon their personal efforts and personal sacrifices of pride and pretension. Each acting on the maxim, "*Sauve qui peut*," they have become aggregately more polite and reasonable; and finding that everything they are worth in the world is bound up with and dependent on fidelity to the Union, that their friends and followers included in the general amnesty have cheerfully grounded the arms of rebellion, they feel that it is idle and presumptuous to hold out longer; and many of them, by a natural revulsion of feeling, now that the poison of slavery is extracted from their veins, begin to glow with a genuine patriotism, and to accept the situation, universal liberty included, in good faith. The only real difficulty now remaining arises from the presence of the negro race. The problems connected with it are most perplexing. Each heart hath its own sorrow, and each nation hath its own seemingly unconquerable obstacle to overcome. But somehow the world wags on, and the moral and political plague of one age is only remembered as history by the next. G.

PRIZES OF WAR.

Interesting Decision in Admiralty in Illinois.

Principles Affirmed in Regard to Captured Cotton.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., October, 1865.

A prize suit of considerable interest was tried in the Admiralty Court of the United States at this place, in September, Judges DAVIS and TREAT presiding. It was a suit for the recovery of 935 bales of cotton captured by a detachment of gunboats from Commodore PORTER'S Red River expedition, and commanded by Capt. FOSTER.

The importance of this suit arises not so much from the value of the cotton in controversy, and the military, naval and civil influence of the claimants and witnesses appearing in the contest, but from the fact that the rulings of the Court, and the principles of international and domestic law presented by counsel in their elaborate arguments, must influence decisions in somewhat similar cases now before this and other courts of the United States for adjudication.

There are no less than five different claimants for this cotton:

1. The United States claiming as prize of war, cotton being declared contraband by act of Congress.
2. The gunboats, as captors, claim half as prize of war, under same act, and the prize laws of nations.
3. WITHENBURY and DOYLE, for services rendered to Confederate Government in transporting on their steamboats and otherwise, rebel soldiers, arms, clothing, provisions, &c.—claim as loyal citizens.
4. State Bank of Louisiana, or GRIEFF & ZUNTZ, claim as having purchased under permit from Gen. BUTLER.
5. G. A. LE MORE & Co., Havre, France, (as neutrals,) through their agent, JULES LE MORE, of New-Orleans, having purchased with greenbacks.

The history of the cotton appears to be, by the evidence, that a planter named SIMMONS raised it on the Washita River, Louisiana, and sold it to McKEE, cotton agent for the Treasury Department of the Confederate Government, for bonds. SIMMONS sold the cotton for these bonds; parties to whom he had to make a payment of $30,000 instructing him to do so, they immediately receiving the bonds and discharging his liabilities. He gave the cotton receipts—such as are usually given by planters—to McKEE, agreeing to store and look after it until called for by those receipts.

On this sale of SIMMONS' to the Confederate Cotton Agent, the United States bases her charges of disloyalty, and the contraband character of the Simmons cotton, which is the foundation of her claim to it, as prize of war, and asks for condemnation.

The gunboats take similar grounds, with some additional rights claimed under the rules, usages and laws of maratime warfare.

WITHENBURY AND DOYLE.

When the rebellion broke out, Capt. WITHENBURY was inside of the Confederate lines commanding steamboat *Homer*, and Capt. DOYLE commanding the *Vigo*. Neither of them, as they allege, being at any time allowed to take their boats out of the jurisdiction of the Confederacy; but were impressed into the Confederate service, and employed in transporting arms, ammunition, troops, clothing, &c., for the rebels, very much against their inclinations.

When Gen. BANKS made his first expedition up Red River in 1863, they met him at Alexandria and gave him much valuable information relative to the country and the feelings of the people, and acting as pilots, they having been engaged as boatmen for twenty years, and being intimately acquainted with the navigation of Red River and its connections. On the withdrawal of BANKS' first expedition, they represented to him that they had a large amount of cotton and other property in the Confederacy, and if they abandoned it at that time all the hard earnings of a lifetime would be lost. That by being allowed to go back, they could collect all their property and much valuable information for the government, and asked for permits, which were granted. In the meantime they lost their boats and became suspected characters. McKEE, the Cotton Agent, who was their friend, to save them from conscription, gave them clerkships in the Cotton Bureau office, and subsequently gave them a contract of hauling cotton from the Red River to the Sabine, bale for bale. In all these various services they accumulated 2,500 bales of cotton, which McKEE agreed to transfer to them, provided the Federals would allow it to go to New-Orleans on government transports. DOYLE went to New-Orleans and procured from Gen. BANKS the required permit, returning to Alexandria with BANKS' last expedition, both W. and D. acting as pilots for Commodore PORTER and Gen. BANKS; and finding, after the second failure, that it would not answer to remain in the Confederacy, escaped, leaving everything in the hands of the rebels excepting this 935 bales now in dispute, and a small lot of some 100 bales transported to New-Orleans on government transports by order of Gen. BANKS. McKEE having official business in Texas, in August, 1863, STEPHENSON, agent for the Bank of Louisiana, presented to McKEE's clerk an order from Gen. KIRBY SMITH for the surrender of all the cotton purchased by him as agent for the Confederacy. McKEE had taken out of the package of cotton receipts—the SIMMONS receipts—intending to pay W. and D. with this cotton, and afterward made them a sale of this 935 bales, and before they could get it on the United States transports the gunboats gobbled it up and took it to Cairo, where it was sold, and the proceeds of it—over $400,000—is now in the hands of the court. Gen. BANKS and Commodore PORTER have given those claimants the highest recommendations, but that the United States Court will be able to perceive the propriety of our government paying for services rendered to the Confederacy, notwithstanding their loyalty, is yet to be seen by the decision.

THE STATE BANK OF LOUISIANA.

Gen. BUTLER found one million of dollars of Confederate money in the Bank of Louisiana, and on the representations of the bank, gave them a permit to go inside the Confederate lines and purchase cotton; accordingly the bank sent their agent, STEPHENSON, who purchased 12,000 bales in the Upper Red River country.

He made an arrangement with Gen. KIRBY SMITH to exchange this 12,000 bales for the cotton purchased on the lower river and Washita by McKEE, provided the Federals would allow the cotton to go to Europe, STEPHENSON reserving the privilege of recalling his exchange, if he failed in getting this permit. McKEE's sub-agent gave STEPHENSON all the cotton receipts, excepting 2,460 bales, which were retained to pay WITHENBURY & DOYLE. The whole exchange amounting to 19,449 bales, which would be worth, at $200 the bale, $3,500,000! Subsequently, the Confederates burned this lower river cotton, excepting what the gunboats captured. STEPHENSON failing to get permits, fell back on his first 12,000 bales on Upper Red River, 6,000 of which he got to market. The Confederates also burned 3,000 bales of this Upper Red River cotton, and for this he claims this unburned cotton, part of which is the 935 bales on SIMMONS' and other plantations.

STEPHENSON made an agreement with GRIEFF & ZUNTZ, of New-Orleans, selling them all this cotton, and when delivered by them in New-Orleans, if cotton was worth 70 cents a pound, they should pay the Bank of Louisiana 30 cents a pound, and more or less according to the market price. Under this contract GRIEFF & GUNTZ now come and claim for 935 bales, the bank being interested 30 cents a pound. The point in this case is, Gen. BUTLER's permit and STEPHENSON's right to trade and exchange, the bank at the time refusing to ratify his contract with GRIEFF & ZUNTZ.

G. A. LE MORE & CO.

Shortly after Gen. BUTLER's taking hold of things in New-Orleans, he received from our Minister in Belgium information that the Count SILLIER, the contractor for French army clothing, was interested with the house of GOTHERINE & Co., of New-Orleans, in furnishing large quantities of gray cloth for the use of the rebel army. JULES LE MORE and ALFRED LE MORE belonged to this firm. Having taken proper steps to ascertain their complicity in this cloth transaction, he found that they had, before the arrival of the United States forces in New-Orleans, landed at Matamoras, and afterward Brownsville gray cloth of the value of $405,000, and that DE BOW, the Confederate financial agent, had made arrangements with the Bank of Louisiana to pay for the same in gold. The gold was sent to the house of the French Consul, and afterward taken on board a Spanish man-of-war. The French Consul's wife, and the Consul's clerk, KOSSUTH, stand charged on the books of GAUTHERINE & Co. with payments for services and presents in connection with this gold transaction. The French Consul was clearly implicated. GAUTHERINE's books were falsified to impose on Count SILLIER. Altogether this cloth transaction was such a one as might be anticipated from such parties. It is JULES LE MORE's connection with this cloth that raises the question of the connection of LE MORE & Co., of Havre, so as to try and make them parties to a violation of their neutrality—although the 830 bales in question were not purchased until 1864, the firm of GOTHERINE & Co. having been dissolved in 1862.

The house of LE MORE & Co., of Havre, in 1863, by letter, instructed JULES LE MORE, as their agent, to purchase cotton to be delivered in Havre at a certain price. He was furnished with a letter of credit on a house in Matamoras, which letter was honored, and bills of exchange drawn on the Havre house, which were paid. At Matamoras, LE MORE met an old friend of his, "QUEROUZO," who had 415 bales of cotton seized by KIRBY SMITH at Brownsville. SMITH wanting to use this cotton agreed to give, on the Washita River, two bales for one, or 830 bales. The friends proceed to Simmons' plantation, and LE MORE paid his friend $160 a bale in greenbacks. "QUEROUZO," who was LE MORE's principal witness, admitting that he sold LE MORE; that the cotton never had been sold to the Confederate agent, but that it belonged to one "GARCIA," a resident of "Matamoras." When the gunboats found it, LE MORE was with it, it having been hauled to the bank of the river, and they finding it marked C. S. A., and being instructed to take it, captured it.

It was proved by Judge DUNCAN, of Shreveport, that QUEROUZO and LE MORE presented a claim for gray cloth to "BRODWELL," SMITH's Chief of Cotton Bureau, that this claim was in favor of LE MORE & Co.; that they were awarded this 830 bales SIMMONS' cotton, and being dissatisfied, a board of arbitrators was called, he being one of them, and that they considered 830 bales sufficient payment for his gray cloth, but on his continuing to claim 300 bales more, the whole case was referred to Richmond, where the award of the arbitrators was sustained. The cotton was delivered to QUEROUZO by a verbal order to SIMMONS, from Major BUCKNER, "Confederate" agent under "BRODWELL."

The counsel for claimants devoted three days to the arguments on the evidence, and in producing law and decisions having any bearing on their respective cases. All have been active in producing depositions in favor of themselves or adverse to the other parties.

The theory that the title in the cotton, as derived from SIMMONS' sale for rebel bonds, is a very weak one, our government never having yet admitted that such a government ever existed as that of the Confederacy, and, consequently, that no sale could be made to them, and that their bonds can have no legal existence.

The evidence just printed is very voluminous, which, when carefully read and examined, as to its relevancy, by the court, will be the basis of the decision as to who is entitled to this cotton or the proceeds of it. And, taking into consideration that it is worth several hundred thousand dollars more than it was on the banks of the Washita, it is but justice to all the parties to admire the zeal and perseverence with which the parties prosecute their claims, though it must be admitted that most of the claims require a large allowance of what would be called "impudence" to present them in a court of justice with any reasonable expectations of success.

A Union Man in a Slave State.

We of the North who have lived through the war for the Union have enjoyed the final triumph, but we seldom realize at what cost of suffering and peril to life that triumph was achieved. It was the staunch Union men of the South, unwilling to bow the knee to Baal, or to be driven from the homes of their childhood, whose souls were tried during the struggle. Such an one is our President. Such an one is a gentleman who recently called at our office, Mr. WM. S. BAILEY, from Kentucky, editor of an Anti-Slavery paper printed at Newport.

Mr. BAILEY has been engaged since March, 1850, in a struggle against what proved to be the great cause of the war. In mild and argumentative terms, free alike from vituperation and incendiary appeals, he sought to reason with his fellow-citizens of Kentucky on the evils, social and economical, of slavery. But good temper and calm argument prevailed not against deep-rooted prejudice. In October, 1851, his printing office, and a valuable steam-engine and machine-shop where Mr. BAILEY was carrying on a lucrative business, were burned down. In six weeks he had procured a new press and materials, and his paper reappeared. It was kept up for eight years. For a few years the opposition contented itself with harrassing law suits. Gradually they proceeded to graver assaults, attacking Mr. BAILEY's house at nights, firing into it, breaking in his doors and windows and constantly threatening the lives of the inmates. These acts of violence culminated, soon after the news of the John Brown affair at Harper's Ferry, in another assault. In October, 1859, Mr. BAILEY's house and printing office were sacked in the night. For a time he had to succumb to violence, but in the following August (1860) prepared to reissue his paper. Thereupon the mob made another determined assault on the press; but this time Mr. BAILEY was prepared for armed resistance, and declared to the rioters that they must risk their own lives and take his before they reached his property. Afraid to enact another Owen Lovejoy tragedy they retired, muttering curses.

A single number of the paper only was issued; Mr. BAILEY being sued as an incendiary publisher, imprisoned and released on bail.

The war came on. Daily anxiety and nightly alarms from rebel outlaws so preyed on the minds of the family, that a daughter, nineteen years of age, gradually sank and died. Her mother narrowly escaped the same fate.

But Mr. BAILEY's spirit remained unbroken. As soon as the first dark clouds began to clear away he projected the reëstablishment of his paper; and, a year ago, aided by friends East as well as West, the *Free South* again made its appearance.

With peace came at last to this persecuted family a cessation of molestations that had endured, with rare intervals, for fifteen years.

Mr. BAILEY is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, *proper*, in Newport. The members of this church (all loyal) are poor, and have appointed Mr. BAILEY their agent to ask aid from the loyal North to build them a church.

Those who desire to assist in so good a cause will find Mr. BAILEY at Messrs. FRANCIS & LOUTREL's, No. 45 Maiden Lane. R. S. O.

The Lincoln Monument.

OFFICE OF THE LINCOLN NATIONAL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 26.

To the People of the United States:

The National Lincoln Monument Association earnestly invite the attention and favorable regard of their fellow-citizens throughout the United States to a steel engraving of "ABRAHAM LINCOLN and his Emancipation Proclamation," published by PRANG & Co., Art Publishers, of Boston, Mass., the entire net proceeds of the sale of which the proprietors have generously donated to the funds of the association as a means of public contribution toward the creation of a national monument that shall be worthy of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and of the American people.

R. J. OGLESBY, President,
and Governor of Illinois.
C. L. CONKLING, Secretary.

A Monument to Lieut.-Col. Hall.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please allow me through the columns of your paper to make an appeal to Union-loving persons, and especially to the officers and soldiers of the Sixth New-York Cavalry, to come forward and aid in raising a sufficient sum of money to buy a plot of ground and at least a plain marble slab to mark where rests as gallant a soldier as ever drew a sabre in defence of his country.

Lieut.-Col. WM. P. HALL, Sixth New-York Cavalry, who died from disease contracted while in Libby prison, leaving a widow and three helpless children. He now lies in the public lot in Greenwood, without any mark or sign to denote where sleeps one of the bravest of the brave. I make this statement as a brother in arms, feeling that as soon as it is known a suitable tribute to the memory of the departed hero will be made.

Gen. WM. HALL, No. 543 Broadway, and Capt. CHAS. STETSON, Astor House, have kindly consented to receive all money contributed, and should there be any surplus, pay it over for the benefit of the widow and orphans.

Respectfully yours,
EX-OFFICER.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Constitutionality of the Test Oath Required by Congress.

LETTER OF HON. A. H. H. STUART.

STAUNTON, Va., Oct. 19, 1865.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: My attention has been called to the following extract from an editorial of the NEW-YORK TIMES, which was republished in the Richmond *Whig*, of Oct. 10, with a view to operate on the Congressional election then pending in Virginia:

> "We are glad to note that in the Congressional canvass in Virginia there is a general disposition to leave the field exclusively to candidates who can take the stringent Congressional oath that they have never participated in the rebellion. Out of the Eight Congressional districts, five have candidates running who can meet all the Congressional requirements. But in the Accomac District, the Lynchburgh District, and the Charlotteville District there are candidates who avow that they will not and cannot take the oath, and yet claim that if elected, Congress will not and cannot refuse to admit them. In this last district A. H. H. STUART, Secretary of Interior under Mr. FILLMORE, being a candidate, declares his inability to take the oath, yet defies Congress to keep him out, if elected. He asserts that the oath is unconstitutional, and that the Republican party will never dare to make practical application of it.
>
> In all kindness, we advise Mr. STUART, and those whom he seeks to represent, to act upon no such assumption. *It is morally certain that no man will be admitted to a seat in the next Congress who does not take the oath required by existing law.* The applicant's opinion that the law is unconstitutional will not help him. Congress acts upon its own opinions. The constitution of the United States declares that 'each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and *qualifications* of its own members.' The House of Representatives will exercise that exclusive power; *and beyond all question, will exercise it in conformity with the statute of 1862.* The constitutionality of that measure was fully discussed at the time of its passage, and was affirmed by a very large majority in both branches of Congress. The arguments which were conclusive then are as conclusive now. The reason for the application of the statute is still as strong as ever.
>
> The Southern people, if they have any wise regard for their own interests, will respect the laws of the land, and refuse to give their votes for candidates for Congress who they know are not entitled by law to hold seats in Congress. Arrogant claims will only recoil against them. They will be taken as evidence of an impracticable temper, fit rather for stern justice than for magnanimous clemency."

As the Congressional election is over, and the returns, as far as received, indicate my election by an unusually large majority, I deem it due to myself and to the intelligent and patriotic constituency who have chosen me their representative, to endeavor to correct some errors into which you have, no doubt, inadvertently fallen, and to ask that you will publish my explanation in your paper, so that my defence may be seen by those who have read your admonition.

It is true that, in the progress of the canvass, I declared my inability to take the oath prescribed by the joint resolution of 1862, but you are in error in supposing that "I defied Congress to keep me out, if elected." It is also true that I maintained "that the oath was unconstitutional," and that the Republican party would not venture (possibly I borrowed from the New-York *Herald* the expression *dare*) to stake their political fortunes on such an issue.

I think I may safely invoke the testimony of all who heard my speeches to prove that they were calm and temperate in their tone and language, and neither "defiant" nor "arrogant" toward "Congress" nor any one else.

In referring to the objectionable test oath, you speak of it as "the stringent Congressional oath that they (the members elect) have never participated in the rebellion."

If your version of the oath were correct I could have no serious objections to its terms, for no one, North or South, exerted himself more than I did to avert the war. For two years before the rupture, I devoted all my energies to the great work of preserving the Union. In 1860, I canvassed a large portion of Virginia in the interests of peace. In 1861, as a member of the Senate of Virginia, and of the convention, I dedicated my best efforts to the same cause, speaking and voting to the last, against the ordinance of secession. It is true that after the ordinance of secession had been ratified by the people, and the war had commenced, I signed it, not because I approved it, but because I regarded it as my representative duty to authenticate, by the usual forms, the act of my constituents. But I steadily refused to change my negative vote on the journal, because my opinion of the mischievous tendency of the measure had not changed.

After the close of the convention I retired to private life, and neither sought nor held any public position during the war.

It is due to candor, however, to say that after my counsels had been overruled and all my kindred had become involved in the death-struggle, my sympathies were with my own people, and, in common with the large majority of the men of character and respectability in the South, I gave aid, countenance and encouragement, in every way I could, to my gallant though misguided countrymen.

After the surrender of LEE, I was among the first to take measures for the restoration of our relations to the Union, and all my efforts since have been directed to that end.

Several of my Northern friends, knowing my earnest opposition to secession, have expressed the opinion that I could conscientiously take the required oath. And if it were such as you represent it, there would be no difficulty in my way, arising out of the form of the oath. But it would seem from the editorial article in the TIMES that you have misconceived its scope and effect. I beg your attention to the following clauses of the oath:

> "I do solemnly swear that I have never, voluntarily, borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; *that I have voluntarily, given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto*; that I have neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto," &c."

You will perceive that the language of this oath is exceedingly broad. It is not limited, as your editorial article would imply, to those "*who participated in the rebellion*," but the penalty of disfranchisement and exclusion from every federal office, legislative, executive and judicial, is denounced against all who will not swear that they have "*given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto.*"

To have a just comprehension of the full extent and effect of this oath, it must be remembered that during the war, every able-bodied male, between the ages of 17 and 50 was, by the conscription act, declared to be in the army of the Confederate States, and even those who were disqualified for active service by bodily infirmity were not exempted, but were assigned to light duty. Thus the whole body of the population, within the prescribed ages, were "engaged in armed hostility to the United States," and, consequently, according to the terms of the oath, every one who gave "aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement" to any person in the Confederate States between the ages of 17 and 50, has incurred the penalty of disfranchisement.

Under the conscription law, my eldest son, five of my nephews, three brother-in-laws, and probably thirty other relatives, and among them a number of the most promising young men in the South, were required to go into the army, and were thus "in armed hostility to the United States."

Many of these young men were cut off from all communication with their homes—a number of them were wounded in the various battles in the Valley of Virginia—some of them were sick, from time to time; many of them came to my house weary, hungry, and at times destitute of clothing, and other necessaries. I sheltered, fed, clothed and ministered to them and to their companions, according to their several necessities, and now, it seems, that in consequence of having fulfilled this Christian duty, and yielded obedience to the natural instincts of humanity, I am admonished by you that I am ineligible to a seat in the Congress of the restored Union!

I acknowledge that the words of the test oath are broad enough to exclude me. I have no disposition to quibble about its terms, or to evade its provisions. I admit that no man can take the oath, according to my understanding of it, who sheltered, or fed, or clothed a Confederate soldier—no father who gave an outfit, or a horse, or a gun to his son when called into the service—no contractor who furnished to the Confederate States Government anything necessary to carry on the war—no person who filled any civil office under the Confederate States Government, or who in any way gave "aid, countenance or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States."

If this be the correct construction of the oath, there are few in Virginia, who are qualified—I will not say to *represent* her people—but to fill her places in Congress or any other position under the government.

But let us look at the time and circumstances under which this oath was prescribed. The law bears date July 2, 1862. The war was then flagrant. The issue was regarded, by many, as doubtful. Several brilliant successes had recently crowned the arms of the Confederates. Foreign intervention was regarded by no means improbable. Strong evidences of dissatisfaction with the war had exhibited themselves in the North and West. Popular elections indicated an unfriendly spirit toward the Administration, and it was supposed that many Northern people sympathized with the Southern cause. It was under circumstances like these, that the test oath was prescribed. It must have been intended to operate only on Northern men. It could not have been aimed at people from the South, because they were then claiming to belong to a different government. It was not a step in a line of policy of reconstruction; for the earnest prosecution of the war at that time occupied a much larger share of the thoughts of Northern men than reconstruction. The oath was a war measure, intended to keep out disaffected persons during the war, not to establish a basis of reconstruction after the war. It is only on this assumption that it can be excused, much less justified. Like the suspension of *habeas corpus*, illegal arrests, or overthrow of the freedom of the press, it can only be palliated on the plea of military necessity.

But now the circumstances are entirely changed. The war is over. The Southern States have all given in their adhesion to the Union. They have accepted the award of the stern arbiter to whom they referred the matters in controversy. They have surrendered, in good faith, the obnoxious institution of slavery, and they have conformed, or are about to conform, their legislation and their State Constitutions to the new condition of affairs. All these things have been done upon the invitation of the Republican Administration, and upon the understanding that the Southern States were to be restored to their ancient relations of fraternity and equality in the Union.

I now respectfully submit whether, in view of the facts which I have stated, it would be fair dealing with the Southern States to meet them at the threshold of Congress, and at every department of the government, with a disfranchisement which would exclude from every public trust probably nineteen-twentieths of the Southern population? This would truly be keeping the promise of reunion to the ear, but breaking it to the hope. When the South accepted the proposition for reunion, it was for reunion under the constitution. No other reunion ought to be desired by a magnanimous victor, and no other would be productive of that permanent harmony, and of those solid and substantial benefits which we all hope to attain by it.

I think, therefore, that justice and sound policy require that this test oath should be put aside as other portions of the machinery of war have been put aside.

But, before closing my letter, I beg to offer a few suggestions on the constitutional question. It too often happens, with parties, as with individuals, that in their extreme anxiety to attain a present benefit, they overlook ulterior mischiefs which may result from the means employed. This seems to me to be one of those cases. Congress, in its extreme anxiety to exclude disloyal men from office, has itself been guilty of a serious, and I fear dangerous, violation of popular right, and of the constitutional prerogatives of the executive and judicial departments.

If you will refer to the proceedings of the convention which formed the Constitution of the United States, you will find that there were no two subjects which engaged more of the attention and anxious care of that body than the regulation of the right of suffrage and eligibility to office. All concurred in the opinion that both those subjects fell peculiarly within the province of the organic law, and that they should *be regulated and defined by the constitution.*

Mr. MADISON (see MADISON Papers, Vol. III, p. 1,285) in discussing the subject said:

> "The qualifications of electors and elected were fundamental articles in a Republican government and *ought to be fixed by the constitution*. If the Legislature could regulate those of either, it can, by degrees, subvert the constitution. A republic may be converted into an aristocracy or oligarchy, as well by limiting the number capable of being elected, as the number authorized to elect. In all cases where the representatives of the people will have a personal interest distinct from that of their constituents, there was the same reason for being jealous of them, as there was for relying on them with full confidence, when they had a common interest. This was one of the former cases. It was as improper as to allow them to fix their own wages or their own privileges. It was a power, also, which might be made subservient to the views of one faction against another. Qualifications, founded on artificial distinctions, may be devised by the stronger, in order to keep out partizans of a weaker faction."

In the course of the same debate, as reported in the succeeding page of the same volume, Mr. MADISON observed, "That the British Parliament possessed the power of regulating the qualifications both of the electors and the elected, and the abuse they had made of it was a lesson worthy of our attention. They had made the changes in both cases subservient to their own views, or the views of political or religious parties."

If we turn to the constitution itself, we will find that the views of Mr. MADISON were adopted by the convention, and that *fixed qualifications were incorporated into the constitution* which can neither be added to nor diminished by Congress, and can be altered in no other way than by an amendment of the constitution.

The definition of the qualifications of members of the House of Representatives, will be found in the second clause of sec. 2, art. 1 of the constitution is in these words: "No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen."

After defining the qualifications of Senators, which differ materially from those of Representatives, the constitution, in the last clause of the second paragraph of section 6 art. 1, imposes a disqualification, which is in these words: "No person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either Houses during his continuance in office."

These are the only limitations on the power of the people to elect whom they please as their Representatives. In the absence of these limitations, they might have chosen minors, aliens or non-residents. But the constitution has wisely restricted the range of selection to persons of mature age, and who are permanently identified, by citizenship and residence, with the country and their immediate constituents.

These limitations being *fixed by the constitution*, I maintain that Congress can neither add to nor take from them, and that they can only be changed in the mode prescribed by the constitution for its own amendment.

In this view I am fully sustained by the *Federalist*, which you will concede to be the most authentic exposition of the constitution. In the fifty-second number of those papers, Mr. MADISON discusses at large those clauses of the constitution which refer to the right of suffrage and eligibility to office. Having disposed of the first branch of his subject, he proceeds to say:

> "The qualifications of the elected being less carefully and properly defined by the State constitutions, and being at the same time more susceptible of uniformity, have been very properly *considered and regulated by the convention*. A Representative of the United States must be of the age of 25 years; must have been seven years a citizen of the United States; must, at the time of his election, be an inhabitant of the State he is to represent, and during the time of his service, must be in no office under the United States. *Under these reasonable limitations, the door of this part of the Federal Government is open to merit of every description*, whether native or adoptive, whether young or old, and without regard to poverty or wealth, or to any particular profession of religious faith."

To allow Congress, by the imposition of test oaths, to exclude those to whom the constitution has declared, *that the door shall be open*, is substantially to recognize the power of Congress to change the organic law and will be followed by all the evils which Mr. MADISON so prophetically foretold.

But it would seem from the article in the TIMES from which I have quoted, that you attribute some importance to section five of article one of the constitution which provides that "Each House shall be the judge of the elections, qualifications and returns of its own members."

It must be obvious to every careful reader that this clause was not intended to confer any legislative power on Congress. Congress is a body which consists of two Houses, and all legislative power must be exercised by the two Houses *concurrently*. The function here provided for is to be exercised by "*each House*" acting separately and for itself. The Senate judges of the election, qualifications and returns of its members with interference by the House, and *vice versa*. It is also clear that the function to be performed is strictly judicial. "Each House" is the "judge," &c. Chancellor KENT [1 Com. p. 234,] in commenting on this clause, says: "As each House acts in these cases in a *judicial character*, its decision, like the decisions of any other court, ought to be regulated by known principles of law, and strictly adhered to for the sake of uniformity and certainty."

This provision may, therefore, be regarded as in no wise modifying the previous clauses which prescribe the qualifications of members. It merely provides that each House shall constitute the tribunal which is to judge of the election, qualification and returns of its members. The constitution having prescribed the qualifications of Senators and Representatives, "each House" is to decide, judicially, for itself, whether the persons claiming to be members possess the constitutional qualifications, and whether they have been elected and returned according to law.

I maintain, therefore, that all the House of Representatives can rightfully do, under the clause, is to inquire and judicially decide whether its members possess the required qualifications, of age, citizenship and residence, and whether their elections and returns have been made in pursuance of law.

The primary object of every written constitution is to define the powers of the government, and so to regulate their exercise by the several departments, that neither shall encroach upon the appropriate domain of the others, nor invade the reserved rights of the people.

The exercise of the power claimed by Congress to prescribe new tests of eligibility involves, not merely the power to curtail the rights of the people in making their choice of Representatives, but also a practical limitation of the prerogatives of the executive and judicial departments.

It will be observed that the President is clothed by the constitution with the power of appointment, with no other limitation or restriction than the advice and consent of the Senate. He is restrained in making his selections by no qualifications of age, citizenship or residence.

The whole field is open to him. The widest latitude is allowed him in making his selections. The check of the advice and consent of the Senate was regarded as a sufficient safeguard against indiscreet appointments.

But how would the matter stand in regard to Presidential appointments in the Southern States, if the test oath be regarded as constitutional? Which is to be the rule of action for the President, the constitution, which gives him the largest liberty to make his selections, or the act of July 2, 1862, which would restrict him within the narrowest possible limits?

The President has given a practical answer to this question by the appointment of Govs. SHARKEY, PERRY and PARSONS, neither of whom could take the test oath, in preference to any persons of more obscure position or flexible conscience.

The issue has thus been made by the President, in regard to the attempted restriction of Executive prerogative, and, as a Representative of the people, I desire to tender a similar issue in behalf of popular rights.

It requires no great forecast to see that the power claimed by Congress in the act of July 2, 1862, is fraught with danger. In the language of Mr. MADISON, it tends to "subvert the constitution." It may "be made subservient to the views of one faction against another." Qualifications founded on artificial distinctions may be devised by the stronger to keep out the partisans of a weaker faction.

If we admit the power to prescribe new qualifications of eligibility, where are the limits of the power? If we leave the landmarks of the organic law, who can tell where our wanderings are to end? If we forsake the solid ground of the constitution, who will be sponsor that we do not fall into convulsions, anarchy and civil war?

Concede the constitutional right as claimed, and what is to prevent the dominant party from perpetuating its power, by disfranchising all opposed to it? They have only "to devise artificial distinctions (by test oaths) to keep out partisans of a weaker faction."

What is the right of suffrage worth, if you are prohibited from voting for the man of your choice? How long would the people of the North submit, if, in the vicissitudes of the party strife, the Democrats were to obtain the ascendency in Congress, and use their power to disfranchise the Republicans? We have seen enough, both North and South, of the exercise of questionable powers to make us look with distrust on every departure from the fundamental law as established by the fathers of the republic.

There is yet another view of this subject to which I respectfully call your attention.

The President is invested by the constitution with full power to pardon every offender against the laws of the United States. The only limit on this power is in the case of impeachments. In every other case the power is absolute and unrestricted.

Let us now inquire what is the legal effect of such a pardon.

Bacon, vol. 5, p. 295, says:

> "It seems agreed that pardon of treason or felony, even after an attainder, so far clears the party from the infamy and all other consequences thereof, that he may have an action against any who shall afterward call him traitor or felon; for the pardon makes him, as it were, a new man."

All the more modern authorities sustain this view of the law. I might multiply citations almost indefinitely, but will content myself with a few passages from some of the most approved authors.

RUSSELL on crimes, vol. 2d p. 975, says: "It is now settled that a pardon, whether by the King or act of Parliament, removes not only the punishment, but *all legal disabilities consequent on the crime*."

BISHOP on Crim. Law, vol. 1, sec. 713, lays down the law thus: "The effect of a full pardon is to absolve the party from all legal consequences of his crime and of his conviction—direct or collateral—including the punishment, pecuniary penalty, or *whatever else the law has provided*."

In the volume entitled "Opinions of the Attorney-Generals," (vol. 1, p. 573,) Mr. Attorney-General CLIFFORD says: "The elementary writers who have treated on this provision of the constitution, have regarded it (the power of pardon) as a general and unqualified power, reaching from the highest to the lowest offences, and as including in its scope the authority to remit fines, penalties and forfeitures, which may in the last resort be exercised by the President. That it was said by Judge STORY *that no law can abridge the constitutional power of the Executive Department, or interrupt the right to interfere by pardon*. These views are sustained by Chancellor KENT and RAWLE on the Constitution.

These authorities abundantly establish the proposition that the general amnesty, or special pardon of the President, removes all traces of the offence, and makes the offender, as it were, a new man.

Now, if I have violated any law of the United States, and incurred any penalty, I claim to be exonorated from all consequences of my offence, by virtue of the general amnesty of President LINCOLN, which embraced my case, and of which I availed myself, by taking the proper oaths on the 26th day of May last. It will hardly be contended that it is competent to attach a penalty to an offence (except in cases of impeachment) which the President cannot remit by pardon. To do this would be to maintain that Comgress may, by law, *abridge the constitutional power of the President*.

The object of the test oath is to search the conscience of the individual, to ascertain the fact whether he has been guilty of treason. The *fact* of treason is the substantive matter. The oath is merely a means of getting at the fact. Now, if the fact itself be pardoned, why shall we attribute so much importance to the means of arriving at the fact? It seems to me that the advocates of the test oath seek to make the *incident* more important than the *principal*. They admit that the President may pardon treason, but deny that he can absolve from its consequences. This assumption is contradicted by all the authorities, English and American, and is at war with every suggestion of common sense.

I think, therefore, upon a view of the case in the several aspects in which I have presented it, that it is my duty to decline taking the test oath—not in any spirit of haughty defiance or arrogant assumption, but simply because I believe it to be in violation of the Constitution of the United States, which I have sworn to support, and because, even if it were constitutional, I have been absolved from its penalties by the pardon of the President.

Permit me, in conclusion, to add that this is no sectional question. It concerns the people of the North, as well as the South. It involves a grave issue, which will affect the equilibrium of the departments of the government, and may, at some future day, affect the stability of the whole structure. We should consider it with calmness and judicial impartiality, and decide it with an eye single to the best interests and honor of the whole country. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. H. H. STUART.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

—A recent supplement of the Calcutta *Gazette* contains a very interesting report from Mr. ANDERSON, of the damage sustained by the Botanical Gardens during the destructive cyclone of October last. The fury of the storm was greater at the gardens than in the City of Calcutta, since they were nearer the centre of the storm; but it seems to have been principally owing to the "open surface of the river across which the gale at its height blew diagonally, and thus struck the garden with a force unbroken, for the space of a mile, by any obstacle whatever. Few trees fell before 11 o'clock on the 5th of October, and almost none after 4:30 P. M. At 4 o'clock the great specimen of *Andansonia digitata*, the Baobab tree of Africa, was uprooted, and fell with a crash that caused vibrations in the earth, which were felt at a distance of some hundred yards. Three gigantic specimens of *Casuarina equisitifolia*, the oldest of the species in the garden, and none of them less than 150 feet in height, fell comparatively early in the storm." It will take years to repair the damage done to those beautiful gardens, and no description can give an accurate idea of it. "The scene in the garden, the morning after the cyclone, was most dismal," says the Superintendent. "A thousand trees, many of them gigantic specimens and the pride of the garden, were prostrated, besides innumerable shrubs of which no account could be kept. Nothing had been spared, and those trees that had not fallen were more or less stripped of their branches; some recorded as standing were mere bare poles, without a branch. Not a vestige of a leaf, flower or fruit remained in the garden." The destruction among the smaller plants in pots has been of equal extent, but these losses are of secondary importance compared with the destruction of trees, many of them the growth of three-quarters of a century. Several specimens were only in cultivation in the Calcutta garden, "and some of them are known to botanists only by dried specimens and descriptions of those trees now lost.....In the teak avenue, along the road from KYD's monument to the large bridge over the khal, only two mutilated specimens remain. The trees in this avenue were sixty-nine years old. Out of sixty-seven mahogany trees, thirty-one have been blown down. The mahogany grove, consisting of trees forty-five years old, is destroyed." The cycadeæ and palms, and the endogenous trees generally, seem to have escaped with comparatively little injury. The report, which extends over ten pages of the size of the London *Gazette*, concludes with a detailed list of the trees injured. It appears from this that 1,010 specimens have been totally destroyed.

—We have received the first part of a new series of the *Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*. The headquarters of the branch are at Shanghai, but it has languished for some time, owing to the death of the President, Rev. Dr. BRIDGMAN. It has now been reorganized, and hopes are entertained that the "local branch will not again fall into decay." The part before us contains the following papers: "Notes on the City of Jedo," by R. Lindaw; "Notes on some of the Physical Causes which Modify Climate," by Dr. Henderson; "Narrative of an Overland Trip through Hunan from Canton to Hankow," by Dr. W. Dickson; "The Overland Journey from St. Petersburgh to Pekin," by A. Wylie; "The Medicine and Medical Practice of the Chinese," by Dr. Henderson; "The Sea-Board of Russian Manchuria," by J. M. Canny. Referring to Dr. Henderson's paper, it may be interesting to Western readers to learn that several medical works have been published in Chinese by Dr. HOBSON, at the cost of the British and other foreign merchants. The first volume, that on Physiology, became so very popular, that some persons holding high official rank republished it in Canton. This, in China, is considered an extraordinary mark of respect to the author of a book. Dr. HENDERSON gives a translation of the Chinese editor's preface, which shows that the medical practitioners of that country are by no means so unwilling to be taught as is generally supposed. The editor says: "Viewed as a means of opening up new trains of thought and stimulating the mind to understand the mode of curing disease, the book itself can hardly fail to be of service to the members of the profession, and on this account, therefore, I have been induced to give it a place in my collection, and have endeavored in these prefatory remarks to indicate briefly its merits and defects." These four volumes have also been printed and published in Japan.

—POUILLET, in 1822, showed that, when a fluid is absorbed by a porous substance, a rise in temperature takes place. That this is not due to chemical action, is proved by the fact that the action takes place between water and sand. The subject has been lately examined by JUNGK. (*Pogg. Ann.*, No. 6, 1865.) He attributes the alteration in temperature to the formation around each particle of the porous body of a thin layer of fluid, "in which the individual molecules move with much less freedom, thus pointing to a condensation of the fluid in those parts." In support of his theory, he quotes a paper by ROSE, on the errors which arise in the determination of the specific gravity, when the substance is weighed in a state of fine subdivision. The finer the particles of the body under examination, the greater will be the resulting specific gravity. He proceeds by assuming that the temperature of a body rises or falls when, by any external means it is caused to assume the condition induced by the subtraction or addition of heat respectively. Applying this in the case of water, it would follow that when it is absorbed by a porous substance, the temperature should either rise or fall, according as the water is below or above 4 deg. C.—the point of maximum density. This, in fact, was found to be the case, and the results of his experiments may be shortly stated as follows: 1. The temperature of water, when absorbed by sand, is raised or lowered, according as it was previously either above or below 4 deg. C. 2. Water at 0 deg., when absorbed by snow, is lowered in temperature. 3. The phenomenon may be regarded as a consequence of the condensation of the water on the surface of the absorbent body.

—We understand that M. STEINHEIL, of Munich, and his son, have been working together in the endeavor to produce perfect images with lenses of large opening. They have constructed lenses with a free opening an eighth of the focal distance. The achromatism is fixed, and of such a kind that the effects of the secondary colors are destroyed. These lenses take an eye-piece having a tenth of an inch focal length. It is said their new eye pieces and photographic apparatus surpass anything hitherto made.

—A useful little instrument, called by the inventor a "Topograph," has recently been patented by Mr. LENDY, of Sunbury, England. It combines a plane table, prismatic compass, level and clinometer, and seems to be well adapted for making rapid sketch-maps possessing a considerable amount of accuracy, for military or other purposes, where there is not sufficient time for a more extended survey.

NEW BOOKS.

THE TRIBUTE BOOK: A Record of the Munificence, Self-sacrifice and Patriotism of the American People During the War for the Union. By Frank B. Goodrich. Derby & Miller, No. 5 Spruce-street, New-York.

The war could hardly have passed away without the collection and publication of some such volume of annals as the above, but we are quite sure that no one could have anticipated the appearance of a work so absolutely magnificent as the above issue from the press of Derby & Miller. We know of no such perfect specimen of the art of book-making yet produced by American artists and craftsmen. The thirty odd designers and engravers; the paper-maker, the electrotyper, the printer, and, in an eminent degree, the binder, seem to have vied with each other in the exercise of skill, conscientiousness and patience, to enshrine the subject of the book in a framework worthy of it.

This subject has been given to no other writer to treat of. The book, says the preface, contains the story of seventy millions of dollars.

> "It is a digest of the ways and means by which the American people, having been taxed to pay three thousand millions for the prosecution of a war—of their own accord, without tax or toll, collected and expended nearly seventy millions more. Our subject is the private generosity, the munificence, the philanthropy of the war for the Union, and no form in which money has been obtained—outside of taxation, legislation and appropriation—has been knowingly omitted."

The annals thus collected and embodied in this volume form a record of which it is not too much to say, that it is absolutely without example. The volume opens with a retrospective sketch of the private effect made during the Revolutionary War to ameliorate the condition of Washington's army, and passes immediately to the 15th of April, 1861. The aid rendered by individuals in the matter of enlistments is treated of at length. The thousand ways in which recruits were assisted to the front are exhumed from the dust in which they were beginning to sink from sight, and are grouped together in a close rapid narrative. The first subscription list on record is given. The story of those who, forced to stay at home themselves, sent representative recruits, is told. The thoughtfulness of others who insured the lives of certain volunteers is mentioned with honor. Two noble catalogues of donors are printed in full—the Union Defence Fund and the Philadelphia Bounty Fund—amounting to two and to five hundred thousand dollars, respectively. These, which will be pleasant reading to the donors themselves, and to their children's children, are even fair to look upon from the standpoint of an outsider, so perfect is the sympathy, so symmetrical are the columns.

Another chapter treats of the earlier aid societies—those which sprang up without concert or organization, and were subsequently merged in the Sanitary Commission. The author has picked out of the mass one which he asserts was the first to lay down certain definite objects to be attained, giving date and locality, and placing on record the earliest printed circular on this subject. A sketch of the Sanitary Commission follows, dealing rather with the ways in which money and supplies were obtained, than with the way in which they were used, though enough is said of this to make the story complete. A sketchy, readable history of every Sanitary Fair is given, with its official returns. A few words are said of every principal Aid Society in the country, including even towns of the dimensions of Rochester, Bridgeport, Lynn, Toledo, Cambridge, &c., &c., giving the date of organization, and the officers of the first year. Illustrative, anecdotes, incidents, episodes, in prose and verse, abound.

After the Sanitary Commission comes the Western Sanitary Commission, under the Presidency of James E. Yeatman, with the Mississippi Valley Fair, the Hospital Steamboats, and the Soldiers' Homes established upon disloyal plantations. The Baker subscription of $35,000 in behalf of this commission is printed in full. The State Sanitary Commissions of Iowa, Illinois and Indiana follow; then sketches of numerous Relief Associations, the Philadelphia Ladies' Aid, the Union Aid of St. Louis, the Relief Associations of Baltimore, the New-England Soldiers' Relief, of New-York, the Penn Relief, and many others.

A chapter is given to the Christian Commission, and the zealous efforts of this admirable society are compactly but fully described. Here is placed the account of the Maryland State Fair. These thirty pages contain the matter of as many volumes, so crisp and comprehensive is the narrative.

The Associations for the Relief of Freedmen follows, and all of any consequence have their place. The funds for recruiting negro regiments, and for the relief of negro victims of the New-York riots, are referred to in this connection.

At first glance it is not apparent why moneys raised to send food to distressed operatives abroad should be recorded here, but a reason may be found in the fact that the operatives were thrown out of employment by the war, and in the circumstance that the food was contributed to only those anxious for the suppression of the rebellion.

Next in order is Edward Everett's noble effort for the relief of East Tennessee, the financial portion of Mr. Everett's report being given bodily.

This is followed by the American Union Commission, organized to follow up the work which had been thus successfully begun. Then came the Chambersburgh and Savannah Relief Funds, the Refreshment Saloons of Philadelphia, the Subsistence Committee of Pittsburgh, Soldiers Homes and Soldiers Rests, and the Fire Ambulance Company of Philadelphia are described in full, the narrative being in all cases supplemented by complete official statistics.

Fourth of July, Christmas and Thanksgiving Dinners follow.

The Boston Fair for the National Sailors' Home furnishes the theme of some dozen pages, succeeded by a chapter upon the testimonials to distinguished commanders; the funds raised for the living Generals Meade and Anderson, and for the dead General Birney, or rather for his wife and children; the Gen. Grant house and lot and the Farragut five-twenties; the fund for the crew of the *Kearsarge;* the Gen. Sedgwick statue, and other memorial tributes to the valiant departed. The volume closes with a chapter of miscellanies and a remarkable "summary," or recapitulation, in which the figures and estimates already laid down are formed into the amazing total already mentioned.

This wide field for illustration has been worked, as has been stated, by some thirty odd designers and engravers, embracing, we believe, every name of prominence in the profession. They have furnished one hundred and forty-seven designs, all of them original, and many of them, though in plain black and white, of more value than any war pictures we have seen on the walls of the Academy. Where all is good, it is hard to particularize; but we may at least say of Mr. Lenan's "First Subscription," which must have been one of his last efforts, that it is one of his very best. His "Sanitary Charade," too, on page 89, is a masterpiece of quiet humor. Darley's "Cutting Wood for Soldiers' Widows" is the best design on wood that has come out of his studio in the last dozen years. Nast has contributed some fifteen works, the best of which, to our fancy, is the full-page design, illustrating the Philadelphia Committee on "One Day's Labor, One Day's Income." Mr. Howes illustrates the flag and banner mania of 1861. Hoppin gives a Strawberry Festival and two full page designs showing how children and amateur actors did their share of the great voluntary work. McNevin does the same for professional actors and amateur musicians. Herrick and Lumby furnish vignettes as charming as they are appropriate. Hitchcock and Hochstein show their ingenuity in initial letters. Cary contributes a "Committee on Live Stock," which is a gem. Hennessy a "Widow and Orphan," which is a ditto. Whitney and Chapman, Billings and Ward, Stephens and Fenn, Shearman and Eytinge, and others, have all done their work conscientiously and *con amore.* The bulk of the engraving has been executed by Orr, Richardson, Babbett & Hooper, Davis, and other established houses. There is one engraving, by the way, which we would have excluded, had we been consulted—"The Children's Soldiers' Fair"—but even of this a portion is good.

THE LIFE OF MICHAEL ANGELO. By Herman Grimm. Translated by F. E. Bunnett. 2 vols. Crown 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

This book, by a German author, exemplifies the qualities that we usually expect to find in works coming from a Teutonic source. It is laborious, exact and pains-taking, and leaves no stone unturned that could add its information to the narrative of Michael Angelo's career. But it is also diffuse, and embraces too wide a field of vision, wherein the artist himself is almost lost in the public events of the time. Herr Grimm is probably a sound critic on art, but he is not an enthusiastic one, and is never carried away by the magic of his theme. A single one of these volumes would undoubtedly have comprised all the facts relating to the subject of the biography, and the work would have gained by compression. Miss Bunnett's translation reads pleasantly and fluently. The publishers have done well to produce the book in handsome style; they have erred, however, in omitting the prefatory matter and the index of the London edition, and have so materially injured the book, for a very small saving, that purchasers will not thank them for.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES CAVALRY from the Formation of the Government to 1863. By Albert G. Brackett, Major First United States Cavalry. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brother.

Major Brackett has here performed an acceptable task for an important arm of the military service. At the opening of the late war it was, perhaps, scarcely appreciated at its true value, though its inestimable importance as campaigns progressed became more and more conspicuous, until its glorious services in winding up the rebellion caused its praises to be on every tongue. The first mounted force organized under the present government was a squadron of horse troops, or 350 men, raised by act of Congress in 1792, under Major William Winslow, at Pittsburgh, intended for frontier service. The change from this little band to the rushing myriads, who, under Kilpatrick, Pleasanton, Sheridan, Grierson, and other distinguished Generals, have hewn their way to glory—all occurring within the compass of a single life, seems almost miraculous. The steps of the progress are truthfully traced in Major Brackett's book, where will also be found valuable lists of regiments and officers engaged in the war of the rebellion.

CAN YOU FORGIVE HER? A Novel. By Anthony Trollope. With illustrations. 8vo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

This book excellently illustrates Mr. Trollope's remarkable faculty for making good merchantable bricks with very little straw. The whole interest of the plot turns upon the changes that take place in the mind of a young lady toward two of her admirers, by which she, though by no means given to flirting, exposes herself, somewhat justly, to the charge of being a jilt. The careful anatomy of her motives and the causes that influence them, are so naturally portrayed and dilated upon with so correct an insight into feminine nature, that in spite of the tameness and triviality of the incidents, the book is read through with pleasure in the total absence of excitement. According to Mr. Arnold, Joubert says, "Fiction has no business to exist unless it is more beautiful than reality." Tried by this rule, we fear Mr. Trollope's novels would cease to be, for mere portraiture is his end and aim—portraiture of a Flemish minuteness, without a touch of ideality or ennobling sentiment.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND FROM THE FALL OF WOLSEY TO THE DEATH OF ELIZABETH. By J. A. Froude. Vols. 3 and 4; Crown 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner & Co.

This is the second instalment of a work commenced last Spring. It is a good sign when works of this class, depending on their own merit and not on any popular *ad captandum* selection of subject, are able to gain the ear of the public. A single word—originality—expresses the leading features of Mr. Froude's book. He tells a thrice told tale, as if it had never been recounted before, by going at once to the original authorities, and compels the attention of the reader by the force and vigor of his narrative and the freshness that men and things derive from the simple earnestness of his treatment. These volumes end with the death of Henry VIII. They cover a dark and bloody period repulsive in itself but all-important as setting free the germs of much that we now say and do and act and suffer—the first link in the chain that connects the present with the mighty upheaval of old faiths and beliefs that convulsed Europe in the fourteenth century.

THE POETRY OF THE EAST. By William Rounseville Alger. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

To our thinking, the most valuable part of this book is the introduction. It contains an account of the distinguishing characteristics of Arabian, Persian and Hindoo poetry, and what has been done by modern scholars to illustrate each. While the information is good, the diction is often affected and puerile. The specimens of Oriental poetry themselves are translations of translations, mostly German, M. Alger not being versed in the Eastern tongues. They are generally short; many of them only a single couplet, and several hundred in number. Occasionally felicitous in expression, the larger proportion is singularly flat and insipid, mere truisms, indeed, at the present day, however striking they may have originally seemed. There is too much poetry in Mr. Alger's prose, and too much prose in his poetry. We do not think he was born a poet.

RECOLLECTIONS OF SEVENTY YEARS. By Mrs. John Farrar. 12mo. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

Mrs. Farrar, whose *Young Lady's Friend* enjoyed great popularity twenty-five years since, and has scarcely been superseded yet, is the widow of Prof. Farrar, of Harvard College, well known as a distinguished mathematician. She enjoyed, both as a child and as a woman, unusual advantages of intercourse with persons of eminence, from the days of Mrs. Barbauld and Benjamin West to those of Miss Edgeworth and Mrs. Somerville. Her reminiscences are unaffectedly narrated with an air of sincerity that wins on the reader, who is surprised to find that a lady yet living among us has been personally acquainted with men that seem removed from the present day by a crowd of succeeding events, further off than actual lapse of time could effect. The volume is, we think, nearly, if not quite, unique in American literature, and we hope will not be the last of its class.

THE GREAT WEST—TRAVELERS', MINERS' AND EMIGRANTS' GUIDE TO THE WESTERN, NORTHWESTERN AND PACIFIC STATES AND TERRITORIES. By Edward H. Hall. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

This book is not too large to be slipped into the overcoat pocket of the most lightly-equipped pioneer of the West. The information it contains may, perhaps, in emergency, save his life, and, at all events, will save his money, if he gives heed to the practical directions of one long familiar, by personal experience, with the subjects he treats on. "The best routes to the gold and silver mines:" think of that, ye intending emigrants, and avoid buying the book—if you can.

A MANUAL OF ZOOLOGY FOR SCHOLASTIC TEACHING AND ACADEMICAL STUDY. By Prof. Sanborn Tenny. 12mo. New-York: Chas. Scribner & Co.

This is a great advance over all the text-books of Natural History that we have seen. The illustrations are more than five hundred in number, most of them of remarkable merit. The system adopted is that of Cuvier, with the modifications of his successors, and especial reference to the Fauna of the United States. Prof. Tenny has produced a volume handsome enough for a drawing-room table-book, and as full of information as a scientific manual should be.

THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

Argument of John N. Reynolds in the Case of John E. Develin.

THE EXAMINATION BEFORE GOVERNOR FENTON.

State of New-York, Executive Chamber,
Oct. 20, 1865.

[Before His Excellency, Gov. Fenton.]

In the Matter of the Charges against John E. Develin, Corporation Counsel of New-York.

Mr. Reynolds said: May it please your Excellency, I propose to submit to your consideration, on behalf of John E. Develin, Counsel to the Corporation of New-York City, some documentary evidence, which cannot by any possibility be controverted, and then to inquire whether it is not your duty to arrest any further investigation of the charges which have been made against him. This evidence is substantially made a part of Mr. Develin's answer, and may properly be now considered with respect to the question whether any public interest will be promoted by proceeding any further with this prosecution. If it shall appear upon an examination of evidence which cannot be questioned or controverted that no state of proof, which can be offered in support of the charges filed, would induce you to exercise your power of removal, then I suppose you will not hesitate at once to dismiss these charges, for it will be not only an idle ceremony, but grossly unjust to Mr. Develin to continue a trial, the result of which is already clearly seen. The evidence to which I shall invite your attention has reference to all the charges except the first, and that charge, with its specifications, is as follows:

Charge First—That the said John E. Develin, holding the office of Corporation Counsel of the City of New-York, under the laws of this State, on or about the 4th day of January, 1863, did for a reward, consideration or gratuity, paid or agreed to be paid, directly grant to Fernando Wood the right, privilege or authority to discharge the duties of such office by permitting the said Fernando Wood to make the appointment of an Assistant Corporation Counsel, a Corporation Attorney, and also of the office of Public Administrator, all of which officers are chiefs of bureaus under the department of the Corporation Counsel, the filling whereof is by the laws of this State conferred upon the Corporation Counsel.

Specification First—That said Develin soon after entering upon the duties of his office, did issue or cause to be issued commissions for the appointment of the chiefs of the bureaus, in said office of Corporation Counsel, to wit: The office of Assistant Corporation Counsel, the office of Corporation Attorney, and the office of Public Administrator, the said commissions bearing the signature of the said Develin, Corporation Counsel, leaving in blank the space intended for the name or names of the persons to be elected to fill the said respective offices. That the said commissions thus prepared, the said Develin did thereupon deliver, or cause to be delivered into the possession of one Fernando Wood, delegating to the said Wood the power and right to fill in said blanks with the name or names of the party or parties whom the said Wood might choose to fill the said offices. That the said Wood, in virtue of the power thus invested in him by the said Develin, did thereupon on or about the 4th day of January, 1863, select for the office of Assistant Corporation Counsel one John K. Hackett, and for Corporation Attorney one Nicholas Hill Fowler, and for Public Administrator one Robt. B. Bradford. That said appointments were paid for to said Wood in the following amounts: For the office of Assistant Corporation Counsel, about the sum of $10,000; for the office of Corporation Attorney, about the sum of $10,000; and for the office of Public Administrator, about the sum of $10,000; which sums were received by the said Wood, with the knowledge, privity and consent of the said Develin, all or a large amount of which was so received for the benefit of the said Develin.

Specification Second—That the said John K. Hackett, Nicholas Hill Fowler, and Robert B. Bradford respectively, immediately after and under their said appointments, as in the first specification stated, each gave the bonds required by law, subscribed and respectively took the several oaths of office, and entered upon the duties of their respective offices, with the knowledge, approbation and consent of the said John E. Develin, to wit: on or about the 4th day of January, 1863, at the City of New-York.

As to so much of this charge as relates to the office of "Assistant Corporation Counsel," it is sufficient to say that there is no such office or officer known to the law, and consequently it will not be important to inquire what Mr. Develin did or omitted to do in that regard. There can be no sale or gift of an office which has no legal existence, and we may dismiss all further consideration of so much of this bill of complaint.

Mr. Develin, upon his oath, in the most emphatic manner, denies the truth of every allegation contained in the first charge and its specifications, except the fact that the gentlemen named gave the requisite security and entered upon the duties to which they were respectively assigned. A loose charge, proceeding from an unknown or irresponsible source, verified upon information and belief only, against a gentleman of known character and integrity, ought to be regarded as fully met and disposed of, when thus flatly denied under the sanctity of an oath. By such positive denial the charge is wholly disproved, and should for that reason be promptly dismissed. But if it is fitting to consider it, it will be observed that there is no allegation or pretence but that all the gentlemen appointed were entirely competent and proper persons to be appointed to the offices named, nor is it anywhere alleged that any interest of the City of New-York, public or private, has suffered in the slightest degree, in consequence of the various appointments mentioned as a ground of complaint. There is no allegation that anybody has been injured, in any degree, by reason of anything contained in the charge we are now considering.

It is a question which I submit to your Excellency how far you ought to entertain complaints against public officers for conduct not affecting any public interest. The power conferred upon the executive department of the government of removal of certain officers for cause shown, was not intended to be exercised in the correction of their habits, the improvement of their morals, or in merely fixing the standard of official decorum. This power was never intended to be exercised except for the protection of some public interest, endangered by the misconduct of a public officer, and then, as you have very properly decided, only upon the clearest proof of guilt. The power is one of great importance, and its exercise a proceeding of great delicacy, and it should not be invoked or exercised save on occasions where great public interests have been sacrificed or endangered by official misconduct.

The charge of which I am now speaking is fatally defective in not averring that the acts complained of have worked a public injury of a character demanding executive interference. There is no such allegation or pretence in the present case, and as no public interest is to be protected or promoted by the prosecution of this complaint, it may, with perfect safety, be assumed that the charge was instigated by private malice or political animosity. In any view which may be taken of it, with the positive denial of its truth and its want of substance, it is not fit that it should be any longer entertained in the executive chamber, and I ask that it be dismissed.

The second charge is "Neglect of duty," and the specification is as follows:

Specification First—In this, that one James B. Taylor sued out a writ of mandamus against the Comptroller of the City of New-York, to compel the issue by the said Comptroller to him (Taylor) of the bonds of the said city for the sum of $533,433 50, alleged or pretended to be an amount due the said Taylor for the purchase-money of certain property and real estate in the said city, generally known as the Fort Gansevoort property, which property the said Taylor pretended to have sold to the said city, whereas, in truth and in fact, such property and real estate then belonged to and was the property of the said city. That the said Develin, then and there, well knowing that the said city had a good defence to the said proceeding upon the said writ of mandamus, and that the remedy of said Taylor was by an action at law, and not by mandamus, to enforce his rights, if any he had, neglected and refused to remove the judgment upon the said mandamus to the Court of Appeals, whereby the said city lost the said amount, the Comptroller having, on or about the 2d day of June, 1864, issued such bonds in pretended obedience to the said mandamus.

In answer to this charge Mr. Develin sets up what he did in respect to the defence of that suit. He opposed at a Special Term of the Supreme Court the application for a mandamus against the Comptroller of the city, upon affidavits and papers which occupy about seventy pages of the printed record which I hold in my hand. Judge Barnard, after argument and consideration, granted the writ, and the mandamus was issued commanding the Comptroller to issue to the relator the bonds of the city for the purchase price of the property.

From that decision an appeal was immediately taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court by Mr. Develin, and all proceedings on the mandamus stayed. The case on appeal was argued at a General Term held by Justices Sutherland, Clerke and Barnard, and after due consideration the order of the Special Term awarding the mandamus was affirmed, and the judgment of the court was vindicated in an elaborate opinion, which will be laid before you.

I now call your attention to official documents, which show the history of this transaction, and which will show you that this charge is devoid of truth, and that it is utterly impossible that there can be any proof offered in support of the charge which will, under any circumstances, induce you to interfere.

On the 3d of November, 1862, Mr. James B. Taylor offered to sell to the Corporation of the City of New-York the Fort Gansevoort property. I have here his written proposition, which was submitted to the Common Council. On the 3d of January, 1863, the Common Council, after consideration of the proposition, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the offer of James B. Taylor, bearing date the 3d day of November, 1862, for the sale to the Corporation of the City of New-York, of all that block of land bounded northerly by Twelfth-street, easterly by West-street and Tenth-avenue, southerly by Gansevoort-street, and westerly by Thirteenth-avenue and the North River, together with all the water-rights, privileges and immunities, (as the same were conveyed to Joseph B. Varnum by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York) be and the same is hereby in all respects accepted for the use and purposes of a market, and the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty hereby agree to pay for said premises the sum of $100,000, together with the value of filling in and making said land, at 31½ cents per cubic yard for 1,387,000 cubic yards, making in all the sum of $553,437 50, which sum shall be paid in one of the modes designated in said offer, on receiving the deed of said premises pursuant to said offer.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to carry out and complete the purchase of the premises described in the offer of James B. Taylor, bearing date Nov. 3, 1862, addressed to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, for the use and purposes of a market for the corporation of said city, and that upon the execution and delivery to him of a good and sufficient deed of the same, properly executed by all parties who appear on record to be the owners of said premises or any part thereof, by title derived from or through Joseph B. Varnum, named in said offer, and free from incumbrances, except as in said offer stated, the said Comptroller is hereby directed to pay to said Taylor, or the representatives of the owners of said property, the sum of $533,437 50, in the manner hereinafter provided, the corporation also assuming the payment of the principal and interest of the mortgage given and executed to the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, by the said Joseph B. Varnum, for a portion of the purchase money of said premises, and also all taxes and assessments upon or affecting the said premises.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed, in payment of said purchase money, and on the receipt of said conveyance to execute and deliver to said James B. Taylor, or the representatives of the owner of said property, the corporate bonds of the city to the amount of said purchase money, in sums of not less than $1,000 each, the principal of which shall be payable in not exceeding ten years from the date of the delivery of said conveyance, and to bear interest from the same date, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly.

Resolved, That the faith of the said, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall be deemed to be, and the same hereby is irrevocably pledged for the payment of the principal and interest of such bonds as shall be issued pursuant to the foregoing resolutions, as the same shall respectively become due and payable.

The Comptroller of the city refused to issue the bonds in pursuance of the resolutions of the Common Council, and that occasioned the application of Mr. Taylor for a mandamus to compel him to do so.

The proceedings on that application, as I have before stated, are all contained in the printed record, which will be handed to you, and they occupy all together ninety-six printed pages. The argument before Judge Barnard was on the 5th of February, and the mandamus was granted on the 24th of February, 1863. The record shows that on the next day under the direction of the Comptroller, Mr. Develin brought an appeal to the General Term, and on the 3d of March procured an order staying all proceedings on the writ until the hearing and determination of the appeal by the General Term of the Supreme Court.

The appeal was argued, and on the 1st of July, 1863, the order of the special term was affirmed, as is shown by the certified copy of the order which I now produce. There is in this charge a suggestion that there was some neglect of duty by the Corporation Counsel in this case by not insisting before the court that the remedy of Mr. Taylor was not by writ of mandamus to compel the Comptroller to issue these bonds, but that it was by an action at common law against the city to recover the purchase price of property. It is not perceived how the city would have been benefited if this point had been sustained.

Even if the city had any defence to an action at law, it is not seen why it might not be urged against the issuing of a mandamus, and it is entirely apparent from the record, that every defence which it was supposed the city had was urged against that writ, but without success. If there was no substantial defence against the proceedings to compel the Comptroller to issue the bonds, it is very obvious that there was no defence to a suit against the city for the purchase price, and if such a suit had been brought as the author of this charge seems to have desired, it would have resulted in a judgment against the city for over five hundred thousand dollars requiring immediate payment. The benefit to the city of being required to pay this demand at once, rather than have a credit of ten years on the bonds is not very apparent, as in either case only so much money is to be paid. But however this may be, Mr. Develin is complained of for not insisting before the court that an action at law was Mr. Taylor's only remedy. In answer to all this I produce the points and argument of Mr. Develin, by which it appears that he urged before the court the very proposition which he is charged with not having considered. I have also the opinion of the court, which shows that the point was not only urged and argued, but was duly considered and overruled as untenable. Thus the record incontestably proves the falsity of the allegation and the fact cannot be changed by any amount of proof.

The main allegation upon which the charge of neglect of duty is supposed to rest, is that Mr. Develin neglected to bring an appeal to the Court of Appeals from the judgment of the Supreme Court, awarding the mandamus which required the Comptroller to issue and deliver the bonds in question to Mr. Taylor. The records show that after the judgment of the Supreme Court had been pronounced, the Comptroller requested the opinion of Hon. Wm. F. Allen, as to the correctness of the decision of the Supreme Court, the probability of its reversal on an appeal to the Court of Appeals, and as to whether the Comptroller would be personally liable for costs if an appeal should prove unsuccessful. I have here and now produce a copy of the letter of the Comptroller requesting this opinion, and I have here also the opinion of Judge Allen, given in response to this request. It is very elaborate, and I need not read it, but the conclusion is that the judgment of the Supreme Court was right, that the city had no defence to the claim, and that there was no probability that the Court of Appeals would reverse the judgment. He was also of the opinion that if on appeal the judgment should be affirmed, Mr. Brennan would be personally responsible for costs and damages without having means of redress against the city, as he stood in the attitude of an officer of a corporation refusing to obey the lawful orders of the corporate body. Subsequently the Comptroller of the city solicited the opinion of the Hon. William M. Evarts upon the same questions, and I have here the result of his attentive consideration of them. He fully concurs with Judge Allen in the opinion that the city has no defence, that the judgment of the Supreme Court was right and could not be reversed, and that in case of an unsuccessful appeal, Mr. Brennan would be personally liable for damages and costs.

On the 30th of December, 1863, Mr. Develin addressed to the Comptroller the following letter:

Law Department, Office of Counsel to the Corporation, City of New-York, Dec. 30, 1865.

Hon. M. T. Brennan, Comptroller, &c.:

Dear Sir: As the year is coming to an end, I propose to return to you certain matters upon which you have desired my opinion, and which, owing to their gravity, I have retained for mature deliberation. Of these the first and most important is the case in the Supreme Court of the People ex rel James B. Taylor against yourself. In pursuance of my suggestion to you, some time ago, which met with your concurrence, I submitted the case with all the points of the various counsel engaged in the cause, to William M. Evarts, Esq.; inclosed I furnish you his opinions. You are aware that the Supreme Court, at a special term, and afterward at general term, adjudged it to be your duty to fulfill the directions of the resolution of the Common Council relative to the purchase of the Fort Gansevoort property. Mr. Evarts, in the inclosed opinion, you will perceive, comes to the conclusion that the judgment of the Supreme Court would not be reversed on appeal. In a supplemental opinion, he also declares that you would be personally liable for all costs which might be awarded on an appeal, inasmuch as you would be in the attitude of an officer of a corporation refusing to obey its directions. With my own views not differing from those expressed by Mr. Evarts on the whole subject, and in view of your personal responsibility in the premises, I am not prepared to advise an appeal from the deliberate judgment of the Supreme Court. Nevertheless, if you should think it your duty to proceed further in the matter, it will be necessary for you to provide two sureties who can each justify in double the amount involved, and if the matter takes this course, I can only say that I will spare no labor or pains to obtain a reversal of this judgment, and to protect you from personal loss. Yours truly, JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

I suppose it will not be claimed that Mr. Develin could have brought an appeal to the Court of Appeals without the consent or against the will of Mr. Brennan, as he had the undoubted right to control his own cause upon his own responsibility; and upon the best advice he could obtain he determined not to bring an appeal, and issue the bonds according to the mandate of the Supreme Court. The charge against Mr. Develin is that he omitted to appeal from this judgment to the Court of Appeals, and for this offence he should be removed from office. A more unfounded, a more absurd, or a more malicious charge was never made against any public officer than this. How could Mr. Develin bring an appeal for Mr. Brennan against his consent? It is idle to contend for a moment that he could. But suppose that anybody should be of the opinion that if an appeal had been brought it would have been successful. What if it should be conceded that Judge Allen, Mr. Evarts and Mr. Develin, as well as the whole Supreme Court in the First Judicial District were mistaken in their view of the law. Is it a crime to err in judgment? If so then all are criminals. There is no allegation against Mr. Develin which amounts to anything more than that a mere error of judgment was committed, in not bringing the appeal. In this error, if it was one, the Supreme Court and very eminent lawyers concurred. There is no charge against Mr. Develin that his action was influenced by any improper motive, or that he or the Comptroller, or their advisers, were seeking any other end than that of guarding and protecting the best interests of the taxpayers of the city. The character of the charge, and the unquestioned and indisputable facts of the case, are inconsistent with the belief that it is made for any honest purpose, and I present the matter to your Excellency in this form, to show that so long as this evidence remains of record, and it cannot be obliterated, it is utterly impossible for the prosecution to produce any state of proof that would induce you to interfere with the Counsel to the Corporation in the performance of his official duties, and I have a right to demand, on his behalf, that these charges shall be dismissed.

The third and last charge against Mr. Develin is "misconduct in office and violation of his official duty," and it contains three specifications. The first and second relate to the same matters, and are as follows:

Specification First—In this, that in thirty-five suits commenced by different parties in the Supreme Court against the Mayor, Aldermen and the Commonalty of the City of New-York, for work alleged or pretended to have been done on the public roads, and becoming due in December, 1863, the said counsel gave admissions of the service of the complaint upon himself; in a few days thereafter the said counsel put in answers to each of said suits, to which answers the plaintiffs severally demurred, whereupon the causes were put upon the argument calendar, and thereon stood reserved for several months. That afterward, and in the month of July, the said counsel, without any decision of the demurrer, or any evidence of the correctness of the claims, consented that the plaintiff in each of the said respective suits should enter judgment for a certain amount of damages, with $65 86 costs in each case, the aggregate amount of damages being about $4,588 59, and the costs therein amounting to $2,305 10, which judgments were entered against the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said city on the 29th day of July, 1865.

Specification Second—In this, that in forty-nine other cases similar proceeding as stated, in the last specification were had, terminating in the same way, on which judgments were entered against the said Mayor, &c., on the 31st day of July 1865. The claims in these forty-nine suits being about $1,187 61, and the costs amounting to about $3,237 14.

If it be possible this charge is more infamous and unfounded than the last. In his answer Mr. Develin meets it in the following language:

Third—He denies the third charge; and he further denies each and every allegation of fact contained in the specification thereunder, except as hereinafter stated. He admits the commencement of the actions mentioned in the first and second specifications of the third charge. He admits that the said actions were for work, labor and services rendered, and for materials furnished in the repair of the public roads. He alleges that the first of said actions was commenced by one John Donovan, to which action he caused an answer to be duly interposed, setting up such defences as he was advised by the respective departments under which the work was done, and the department by which the claims, if allowed, must be paid, could be made to said action, and that the same or similar answers were interposed to each of the other claims mentioned in said first and second specifications; that upon the service of said answer, the counsel for the several plaintiffs therein interposed a demurrer to the second defence contained in said answers, upon the ground that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a defence; that the counsel for the plaintiffs in said action immediately after, demurring to said answers, served a notice of argument of said demurrers in each of said actions, and caused them to be placed upon the special term calendar of the Supreme Court for argument. "That the demurrer in the case of Donovan *vs.* Mayor, &c., was first called for argument by the court, and the same was fully argued at Special Term, and a judgment rendered sustaining the demurrer with costs. That the question in each of said actions being identical, an appeal was taken to the General Term in the case of Donovan against the Mayor, and the other actions left to abide the event of that appeal; that upon said appeal the General Term affirmed the judgment of Special Term, sustaining the said demurrer, with costs; that thereupon an appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, and from the judgment rendered at General Term; that pending the appeal to the Court of Appeals, he received a communication from the Comptroller of the City of New-York, stating that the actions had been compromised, and requesting him to offer to allow the plaintiff in each of said actions to take judgment for the amount claimed, and two-thirds of the taxable costs; that the Comptroller being invested, by section 22 of the city charter as amended in 1857, with the power to settle and adjust all claims against the city, such offers were made in compliance with his request, and judgment entered accordingly, which judgments were approved by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court."

I hold in my hand the record of the Donovan case in the Court of Appeals, and all the other cases were, by stipulation, to abide the judgment in this; and I may say here, in order to show the utter infamy of this charge, that Mr. Develin prosecuted an appeal to the Court of Appeals in the Donovan case, (all the others abiding the result of that appeal,) and at the late term of that court, held during this month, the judgment of the Supreme Court was reversed, and all these claims against the city declared illegal, and yet he is charged, before you and the public, with having, in some way, connived with somebody, that in these cases unjust and improper judgments should be obtained against the city. It would seem that nothing more than the statement of this fact, proved by records imparting absolute verity, is needed to show the baseless character of this charge, and the futility of allowing it to be any further prosecuted.

There never was any question made but that the labor on account of which these suits were brought had been actually performed upon the public roads of the city, under the direction of the Superintendent of Roads; but the defence arose upon a provision of the statute which forbids any public officer in the City of New-York from contracting debts for the performance of labor without a previous appropriation for its payment. In these cases there was no appropriation made when the work was done, and the principal defence rested upon that fact, and that by reason of it there was no power in any officer of the Street Department to employ laborers at the expense of the city. This defence was overruled by all the courts in the city of New-York, but was sustained in the Court of Appeals. The question was whether the statute was directory or prohibitory. The courts below said it was directory merely and might be disregarded, but the Court of Appeals said it was prohibitory, and by this determination all the judgments obtained against the city in these cases have been overruled. Yet Mr. Develin, whose diligence in the discharge of his duty as the law officer of the corporation has produced this result, is arraigned before you upon the infamous charge of conniving with these claimants to plunder the city treasury; impudence and malice certainly can no further go.

I will now show you in detail how this thing went on. The suits were commenced, and the answers put in setting up the defence I have stated, to all of which demurrers were interposed. After the causes were at issue upon the demurrers, a stipulation was entered into in the Donovan case between the plaintiff's attorney and Mr. Develin, as Counsel to the Corporation, in the following words: "It is hereby stipulated and agreed between the attorneys of the respective parties that the decision on the demurrer in the above entitled action shall be taken and considered as a decision on the demurrers in the causes hereinafter mentioned, the same as if said causes had been argued before this court and a decision rendered in each cause. And it is also stipulated and agreed that a like order in the decision or decisions of the court shall be entered in each cause, with Special Term costs in each." And then follows the lists of about one hundred and fifty causes.

Mr. Develin argued the Donovan cause at the Special Term, and the plaintiff had judgment on the demurrer, and on appeal to the General Term the judgment was affirmed, and judgment was entered against the city. An appeal was taken by Mr. Develin to the Court of Appeals, and while the cause was pending undetermined in that court, these charges were preferred. Now that the Court of Appeals has reversed all these judgments, at the instance of the Counsel to the Corporation, it ought to be regarded as conclusive evidence that in respect to these cases at least he has neglected no public duty.

On the 18th of April, 1864, Mr. Develin writes to the Comptroller as follows:

City of New-York, Law Department,
Office of Counsel to the Corporation,
April 18, 1864.

Hon. Matthew T. Brennan, Comptroller:

Sir: I beg to call your attention to the summons and complaints in nine suits, which I inclose.

Will you please inform me whether there is any defence to these suits, and if so, in what that defence consists? Respectfully yours,
(For the Counsel to the Corporation,)
A. T. CAMPBELL.

1. John Donovan.
2. Thomas Maloney.
3. Julius Hennett.
4. Patrick Finn.
5. Michael Mulligan.
6. Alex. Miller.
7. James Burke.
8. James Smith.
9. Robert Earl.

Mr. Brennan replies, under date of April 25, 1864, as follows:

City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, April 25, 1864.

Hon. John E. Develin, Counsel to the Corporation:

Dear Sir: Absence from the city has prevented my answering yours of the 18th inst., relative to suits which had been commenced against the city by John Donovan, Thomas Maloney, Julius Hennett, Patrick Finn, Michael Mulligan, Alexander Miller, James Burke, James Smith, and Robert Earl, the defence to which actions you call for in such letter.

The subject matter in each case is for work and labor on the public roads, the expense of which was incurred by the Superintendent of the Roads after the appropriation for such account had been exhausted, or bills had been incurred more than sufficient to exhaust such appropriation. I would, therefore, request that answer to that effect may be put in each case. Inclosed you will find the first and second demands made in each case, and the summons and complaint therein. Yours, truly,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

The answers in the cases not only show that Mr. Develin interposed the defence suggested by the Comptroller, but also the further defence that the necessity of the work had never been certified by the Street Commissioner, nor the work ever authorized by the Common Council, both of which defences were sustained by the Court of Appeals, that court deciding that the corporation of the city could not be made liable on a contract for labor, unless all the prerequisites had been complied with by the proper department of the City Government.

On the 15th of May, 1865, Mr. Brennan writes as follows:

City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, May 15, 1865.

Hon. John E. Develin, Counsel to the Corporation:

Dear Sir: The counsel of John Donovan, and other parties who hold claims against the city for work and labor on the roads in 1863, has applied to me to-day, and requests that all further proceedings in these suits be discontinued, the General Term of the Supreme Court having sustained the demurrer to the answer setting up the defence of want of appropriation at the date the liability was incurred.

Will you do me the favor to examine the opinion of Justice Barnard, which is inclosed herewith, and inform me what is the probability of succeeding on an appeal, and oblige yours truly,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

On the 9th of June this is the reply:

City of New-York, Law Department,
Office of Counsel to the Corporation,
June 9, 1865.

Hon. Matthew T. Brennan Comptroller, &c.:

Dear Sir: In answer to your communication with reference to the case of Donovan *vs.* The Mayor, &c., I would state that the defence interposed in that case has been decided, by four of the Judges of the Supreme Court, to be untenable; that the same defence has been interposed in every court of record in the city, and has been invariably overruled. The correctness of these decisions depends entirely upon the construction to be given to the provisions of the 28th section of the charter of 1857 as to appropriations, and to the provisions of the 38th section of the same charter as to certificates of the necessity of expenditure, and its authorization by the Common Council. If these provisions are to be construed as directory, then there can be no question of the correctness of these decisions. If, on the other hand, they are to be construed as prohibitory to the extent that all contracts and employments made in disregard of them are void, then these decisions are erroneous. The courts held in this city have always adopted the former construction. In the Hecker case Judge Ingraham expressly decided that the fact that there was no appropriation constituted no defence to the claim of laborers who had rendered services in cleaning the public streets.

In my opinion, that decision was a correct and just one. I am unable to perceive the distinction between the case of a laborer who renders service in cleaning a street and the case of a laborer who renders service in repairing a street or a public road. Truly yours,
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

On the 24th, 25th and 28th of July, 1865, Mr. Brennan writes to Mr. Develin as follows:

City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, July 24, 1865.

Hon. John E. Develin, Counsel to the Corporation:

Dear Sir: In the suits for work and labor on the roads, in 1863, in which the defence of want of appropriation has been interposed, I have agreed to compromise by deducting one-third of the costs after the same shall have been taxed by the court; it being expressly understood that no allowance is to be made for interest. Will you do me the favor to have the costs taken in the case of Morris Walsh, and oblige, yours truly,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, July 25, 1865.

Hon. John E. Develin, Counsel to the Corporation:

Dear Sir: In the road cases, I am informed by the attorney that his clients all demand interest on their claims. I would therefore modify the offer in such cases so as to include interest on the claims. Yours respectfully,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

New-York, Comptroller's Office, July 28, 1865.

Hon. John E. Develin, Counsel to the Corporation:

Dear Sir: The annexed are the amounts entered on the books of the Bureau of Roads as due to the parties who performed service in November and December, 1863, after the appropriation for that year had been exhausted. (Here follow one hundred and fifty-eight names, with amounts set opposite them, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $5,969 40.) Yours truly,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

It will not fail to be noticed that the charge against Mr. Develin is "that in the month of July (1865,) the said counsel, without any decision upon the demurrer, or any evidence of the correctness of the claims, consented that the plaintiff in each of the said respective suits should enter judgment for a certain amount of damages, with $45 86 costs in each case," &c.

That is the wrongful conduct alleged. Yet the demurrer had previously been argued and decided against the city at Special Term, and I hold in my hand the order of the General Term of the Supreme Court, dated the 27th day of March, 1865, affirming the judgment at Special Term, so that it was not for several months after the cases had been decided against the city in all the branches of the Supreme Court, that these judgments were perfected by the consent of Mr. Develin and under the approval of a judge of the court, upon information received by him from the Comptroller as to the true amount of each demand, and yet the reckless libeller, who preferred this charge, says that this consent was given before any decision of the case had been had, and without any knowledge of the correctness of the claims. The orders of the court, the correspondence I have read, show how the fact is, and this charge was either known to be false when it was preferred, or the person who made it had no knowledge of its truth or falsity, and with an effrontery that has no parallel swears that it is true. Comment is needless, and I dismiss the subject as you will dismiss the charge, when your judgment is pronounced.

The third specification of official misconduct relates to what is known as the "Palmer suits," and is as follows:

Specification Third—In this, that in the months of June, July, August, September, November and December, 1864, one Francis A. Palmer commenced seven separate suits against the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said city, to recover, in the aggregate, about the sum of $651,859 49, for alleged claims of divers persons in cleaning the streets of said city, which alleged claims were alleged to be assigned to said plaintiff; that said suits were commenced by serving the summons and complaint on the said Develin, Corporation Counsel; that the said Develin, on the same day, in some cases, and a few days after such service in other cases, gave an offer in writing, as said Corporation Counsel, to allow judgment, as demanded in said summons, to be entered against the said city, and judgment was entered in each and of every such suits immediately (and within two days after the service of the summons and complaint as aforesaid,) by virtue of the said offer. That the said Counsel gave said offers without knowing or ascertaining that the persons to whom the city was so alleged to be indebted had valid claims against the city, and had been paid the said claims, or had assigned said claims to said Palmer. That said Counsel, Develin, well knew that said judgments for cleaning the said streets largely exceeded in amount the appropriations made by the Legislature of this State for cleaning the streets, and well knew that the assignment of said claims and recovery of judgment thereon was an evasion of the law, and assisted at such evasion. That the *modus operandi* was as follows: The City Inspector made requisitions for money to pay for street-cleaning; the Mayor, Comptroller and City Inspector of said city executed a promissory note for the amount of said requisition, and delivered same to said Francis A. Palmer, who was President of the Broadway Bank, in which bank the Chamberlain of said city deposited the funds of said city; that said Palmer discounted said note with the funds of said city; that the said Comptroller, with the proceeds, paid the requisitions of the said City Inspector, and took, or pretended to take, assignments from all persons so paid to said Palmer, who commenced suits thereon, as above stated. That said Counsel, Develin, advised with the foregoing officials in all such proceedings, and concerted with them in such operations, which were designed to evade the law and to apply to pretended purposes of street-cleaning vast sums, three times greater than those appropriated by law for the purpose. That schedule B, annexed, is a copy of one of said judgments.

You have already heard something of the circumstances out of which this charge comes in the argument of Mr. Brennan's case on yesterday, and the facts are, I believe, entirely uncontroverted. There arose a necessity of resorting to some means for cleaning the streets of the city for the preservation of the public health, and there was no money in the treasury which could be applied to that object, without a legislative appropriation. It was absolutely necessary that the streets should be cleaned, and in this emergency several of the officers of the corporation made their promissory notes for large amounts, which were discounted by Mr. Palmer, President of the Broadway Bank, and the money thus obtained was used in cleaning the public streets. This proceeding was approved by the Common Council, and the faith of the corporation pledged to the repayment of the money thus obtained and disbursed. The claims of the various persons employed in cleaning the streets of the city and paid out of the funds raised in the manner before stated were as, paid, assigned to Mr. Palmer, and he subsequently commenced several suits against the city to recover the amounts thus advanced.

The complaint against Mr. Develin is that he did not contest the suits, but consented to judgments in favor of the plaintiff. It is not stated that there was any defence to these suits which could have been successfully interposed, and it is difficult to imagine any, as the Common Council had formally adopted the whole transaction, and pledged the faith of the city to the payment of the claims, and it certainly was no part of the duty of the Corporation Counsel to set up unfounded defences, and subject the city to costs. It is said, also, that Mr. Develin gave advice to the Mayor and others in respect to the transactions resulting in these suits; but what advice he gave the specification does not inform us. We have the right to assume that it was given in good faith, for the contrary is scarcely pretended. But it is not necessary to spend any time in details, for the whole subject has undergone judicial investigation in the Supreme Court in the City of New-York, and received the approval of the court; and it is not believed that it is any part of the duty of the Governor to review or reverse the judgments, and I have no apprehension that your Excellency will incline to assume any such jurisdiction.

I have the record to show that, while some or one of the suits brought by Mr. Palmer was pending, Mr. John Hecker filed a bill in the Supreme Court against the corporation of the city, Mr. Gunther, the Mayor; Mr. Brennan, Comptroller; Mr. Boole, City Inspector; Mr. Develin, Corporation Counsel; Mr. Devlin, City Chamberlain; and Mr. Palmer, the owner of the obnoxious claims. Mr. Hecker's bill brought before the court the whole transaction out of which the claims of Mr. Palmer originated. Upon this bill an injunction was obtained *ex parte,* restraining the different parties from doing certain things, and, among others, "the defendant, John E. Develin, Corporation Counsel, is enjoined from authorizing the defendant, Francis A. Palmer, or any other plaintiff, to take judgment upon any other or further assignment or assignments, from any person or persons, for work done, or alleged to be done, in the cleaning of the streets, under any employment, warrant or authority of the said City Inspector, F. I. A. Boole."

I need not detain you by reading more of the injunction or any part of the bill of complaint, but it will be seen by an examination of it, that the legality of the whole action of the city officials, in respect to cleaning the streets at the time referred to, was called in question; but we have only now to deal with Mr. Develin, and you will see that the injunction restrained him from consenting that Mr. Palmer should take judgments upon any claims assigned to him on account of cleaning the streets. For consenting to these judgments, he is charged with official misconduct. If there was no defence to the claims, it was entirely proper to confess judgment, and in the Hecker suit it was decided, in the Supreme Court, by Judge Ingraham, that the city had no defence to the suit brought by Mr. Palmer.

After the issuing of the injunction in that case and on the return of the order to show cause, the whole merits of the case came up before Judge Ingraham at Special Term and was fully discussed, and after due consideration he decided that these claims were all valid. I have his opinion here and the conclusion of it is as follows:

"It is not necessary, however, for me to say more on this subject since the course adopted by these officers has been ratified by the city, and the payment of the moneys guaranteed by them. I consider this sufficient to entitle the workmen and laborers to payment, and renders the corporation liable therefor. For the reasons before stated I am therefore of the opinion that these claims are valid and should be paid, and that the injunction cannot be sustained."

This decision, in favor of the validity of the claims held by Mr. Palmer against the city, was pronounced before these charges were made against Mr. Develin, and it may be fairly assumed that the person who swore to the charges knew the fact that these street-cleaning claims had been pronounced valid by the courts; but as the design seems to have been that the charges should contain no truth, the circumstance that the Supreme Court had approved the action of Mr. Develin was of no account. That decision, however, will be respected in this chamber, and you will not undertake to review or reverse it.

I have now done with these charges, and if I do not greatly mistake the effect of the evidence I have produced, it is manifest that, under no circumstances, can these charges be sustained. Not only are they unsustained, but they are shown to be absolutely wicked and false by conclusive evidence—admitting of no question of controversy. I have carefully abstained from alluding to any evidence that is not matter of record incapable of contradiction. It will be idle for the prosecution to say that they desire to give proof. No amount of proof can blot out the record I have shown, and until that record be destroyed there is no amount of evidence which would induce you to attempt to remove the Corporation Counsel from his office. You have decided that you would not exercise the power vested in you in cases of this character, except upon the clearest evidence of official delinquency. It is not possible that the case of Mr. Develin can ever be brought within that rule. A array of evidence which defies contradiction shows you that these charges are false, and to proceed further in their investigation after this is clearly disclosed would be grossly unjust to the defendant; and I therefore, on his behalf, with confidence demand of your Excellency that all proceedings against him be promptly dismissed.

—A miser, aged 81, has just died at Gaudenzdorf, near Vienna, in possession of a fortune of nearly 2,000,000 francs, the whole of which he has left by will to the Pope. He had for many years lived on a life annuity of 1,000 francs, of which he contrived to put by a third. The only condition contained in the bequest is that the Pope shall pray personally for the soul of the donor.

—It is said that Count F. Lagrange has settled £400 a year for life upon Henry Grimshaw, the successful rider of *Gladiateur* for the Two Thousand Guineas Stake, Derby, St. Leger, &c.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 28, 1865.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM—Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway—Mammoth Fat Women, Nova Scotia Giant Girl, The Circassian Family, W. B. Harrison, the Comic Extemporaneous Singer. Afternoon at 3, and Evening at 7¾—Mazeppa.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Afternoon—Ernani.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon—Venetian Carnival—Italian Brigands, &c. Evening—Bianco—Perdita—The Whites and the Browns.
WALLACK'S—The Needful.
OLYMPIC THEATRE—The Streets of New-York.
BROADWAY THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—Sam.
NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Vidocq—Harry Blake—Cavaliers and Roundheads.
BROADWAY ATHENEUM—Between Fourth and Eighth streets—Afternoon and Evening—Grand Diorama of European Scenes.
WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.
FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE—Life for Life—Raoul; or the Magic Star.
WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, &c.—The Manager's Triumph.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—Les Miserables—Deaf in a Horn—Wearing of the Green—Streets of New-York.
AMERICAN THEATRE—No. 444 BROADWAY—Grand Entertainment.
THE HIPPOTHEATRON—New-York Circus.
DODWORTH HALL—No. 806 Broadway—Tom, the Blind Negro Boy Pianist.
STEREOSCOPTICON SCHOOL OF ART—Corner of Grand and Crosby streets—Exhibition of Paintings.
FINE ART GALLERY, No. 625 Broadway—The Republican Court; or, Lady Washington's Reception Day.
CENTRAL PARK—2 P. M.—Balloon Ascension.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

List of Union Meetings in the State of New-York.

FRIDAY, OCT. 27.
CANANDAIGUA—Gov. A. W. Randall.
HOMER—Hon. B. F. Bruce.
OLEAN—Hon. Thomas G. Alvord.
MAYVILLE—Hon. G. A. Grow.
LOCKPORT—Hon. C. C. Woodman.
SALEM—Gen. John H. Martindale.
BOONVILLE—Patrick Corbett.
TROY—Gen. S. F. Carey, Gen. Francis C. Barlow.
NORTH BAY, Oneida County—George L. Maynard Esq.
ROCHESTER—Hon. Henry R. Selden, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
MOHAWK—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
SATURDAY, OCT. 28.
KINGSTON—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
BROADALBIN—Gen. S. F. Cary.
WELLSVILLE—Hon. G. A. Grow.
CLAVERACK—Hon. W. K. Peck.
SCHENECTADY—Gen. John H. Martindale, Patrick Corbett, Esq.
TABERG—George L. Maynard, Esq.
MONDAY, OCT. 30.
NIAGARA FALLS—Hon. C. C. Woodman.
PORT JEFFERSON—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
NEWARK—Hon. Thomas G. Alvord.
WATERTOWN—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
NIAGARA FALLS—Hon. C. C. Woodman.
CANAAN FOUR CORNERS—Hon. W. K. Peck.
CORNING—Hon. G. A. Grow.
SARATOGA SPRINGS—Gen. S. F. Carey.
RHINEBECK—Hon. Henry Wilson.
BALDWINSVILLE—Hon. B. F. Bruce.
WATERVILLE—George L. Maynard, Esq.
PIERREPONT—Gen. E. A. Merritt, Hon. A. X. Parker.
ORISKANY—Patrick Corbett, Esq.
TWENTIETH WARD, NEW-YORK—Col. J. F. O'Beirne.
TUESDAY, OCT. 31.
CANTON—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
ALBION—Hon. C. C. Woodman.
MORRISANIA—Hon. Chauncey M Depew.
GLENS FALLS—Hon. W. K. Peck.
HUDSON—Gen. S. F. Carey.
GENESEO—Gen. John H. Martindale.
ILION—George L. Maynard, Esq.
RUSSELL—Gen. E. A. Merritt, Hon. A. X. Parker.
ONEIDA—Hon. Henry Wilson.
WEEDSPORT—Patrick Corbett, Esq.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1.
OGDENSBURGH—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
ALBANY—Gen. Judson L. Kilpatrick, (evening,) Gen. John L. Swift.
CORTLAND—Hon. Henry Wilson.
AUBURN—Gen. S. F. Carey.
POUGHKEEPSIE—Gen. Judson L. Kilpatrick, (afternoon,) Gen. B. F. Bruce, Hon. C. M. Depew.
GENEVA—Hon. C. C. Woodman.
LIMA—Gen. John H. Martindale.
CAZENOVIA—Patrick Corbett, Esq.
UTICA—Hon. Henry J. Raymond.
EDWARDS—Gen. E. A. Merritt, Hon. A. X. Parker.
COPAKE FLATS—William H. Burleigh, Esq.
LYONS—Hon. Thomas G. Alvord.
RIVERHEAD—E. Delafield Smith, George F Noyes, Esq.
THURSDAY, NOV. 2.
MALONE—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
OSWEGO—Gen. S. F. Carey.
SKANEATELES—Hon. C. C. Woodman.
NIAGARA FALLS—Gen. John H. Martindale.
GOUVERNEUR—Hon. A. X. Parker, Gen. E. A. Merritt.
BATAVIA—Hon. Thomas G. Alvord.
FONDA—Hon. Henry Wilson.
FAYETTEVILLE—Rev. B. J. Ives.
MELLENVILLE—Wm. H. Burleigh, Esq.
FRIDAY, NOV. 3.
PLATTSBURGH—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
JOHNSTOWN—Hon. Henry Wilson.
ROCHESTER—Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, Hon. C. C. Woodman, Gen. J. H. Martindale.
OWEGO—Patrick Corbett, Esq.
DeKALB VILLAGE—Hon. A. X. Parker, Gen. E. A. Merritt.
JOHNSTOWN, Columbia County—William H. Burleigh, Esq.
SYRACUSE—Gen. S. F. Carey.
KINGSTON—Hon. B. F. Bruce.
SATURDAY, NOV. 4.
TROY—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
ITHACA—Gen. S. F. Carey.
LITTLE FALLS—Hon. Henry Wilson.
ELMIRA—Patrick Corbett, Esq.
CANANDAIGUA—Gen. John H. Martindale.
MORLEY—Gen. E. A. Merritt, Hon. A. X. Parker.
SENECA FALLS—Hon. Thos. G. Alvord.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. Thomas has telegraphed as follows to Gov. Brownlow, under date of Washington, Oct. 15: "The Secretary of War has authorized railroad companies South to give their bonds for the payment of debts due the government for railroad property, the government retaining full title to the property, with the right to take possession of the same at any time deemed necessary until paid for. No road is allowed to purchase more than sufficient for its actual wants."

The Chicago papers have a sad story to tell of a girl who, after having been seduced, was charged with having robbed the man who ruined her. When arrested she was temporarily confined in an upper story of one of the city hotels. Leaping from the window of the room to the ground she sustained injuries which will undoubtedly prove fatal.

Millage L. Bonham, an Ex-Governor of South Carolina, was among those pardoned by the President Wednesday. Bonham was a General in the rebel army, and was at one time a member of the United States House of Representatives from his State. He also represented South Carolina in the rebel Congress.

The Quebec *Official Gazette*, of Saturday last, announces that the authorized discount on American invoices is declared to be 30 per cent., which per centage of deduction is to be continued until next weekly notice, and applies to all purchases made in the United States during this week.

The Speaker of the Senate of the Mississippi Legislature is Gen. Gholson, who lost an arm and was shot through the body while in the Confederate service. Col. Simonton, who distinguished himself as commander of a regiment from North Mississippi, is Speaker of the Senate.

The Alabama papers have been earnestly discussing the qualifications necessary to enable a man to vote. They have at last arrived at the conclusion that every citizen must take the amnesty oath.

A full Cabinet meeting was held yesterday with the President. It is rumored that the Adams-Russell correspondence was under discussion.

Gen. T. Glover has been fined $400 for practicing law in St. Louis without taking the oath required by the new constitution.

The rebel Gen. Jas. H. Clanton, familiarly known as "Old Red," has taken to practicing law in Montgomery, Ala.

Gov. Parker has taken the stump in New-Jersey for the Democratic ticket.

The boiler of a tugboat at Norfolk, Va., exploded yesterday, killing five men.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Board of Fire Commissioners held their regular meeting yesterday morning, and transacted a great amount of routine business. They organized Metropolitan Hook and Ladder Company No. 11, to be located at No. 548 Fifth-street, and a new engine company, No. 39, for duty at Manhattanville, on the plan of other suburban organizations, (fifty men, with a company fund of $1,000 per annum, in lieu of compensation.) They also established the status of volunteer firemen in good standing. Hose Companies Nos. 47, 59 and 24, and Truck Company No. 13, were relieved from duty, and ordered to be discharged on the 10th of November. After awarding several contracts for alterations and buildings, and approving appointments and transfers, the board took a recess until Monday morning.

On Thursday night Levi L. Farwell, whose arrest for the murder of Harriet Welles, in Washington, was noticed in yesterday morning's Times, committed suicide in his cell at Police Headquarters. The deed was committed by opening a vein in his right arm with the jagged edges of a broken plate. An inquest was held by Coroner Wildey.

Three hundred barrels of alcohol were seized yesterday in Brooklyn, the owner of the property having attempted, as is alleged, to defraud the government of the revenue tax thereon. It is also stated that some of the clerks of the New-York Customhouse have been in collusion with the owners of the alcohol, and that an extensive system of frauds has been perpetrated by which the government has been a loser of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Sir Morton Peto and party visited our charitable institutions, yesterday, and appeared much impressed with the admirable order in which they are kept. The early part of the day was spent in inspecting the Jersey City Locomotive Works, which have been leased by Mr. McHenry, and are now among the most extensive in the country.

The steamship *Guiding Star*, which was advertised to leave for New-Orleans this afternoon, has not yet arrived from that port. It is probable that she stopped at Key West for coal, and is detained in consequence. She is now advertised to leave on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Thirteen divorces have been granted by the Supreme Court of this district within the last two days, all of them on the ground of adultery. In seven of the cases the wives were complainants; in the remaining six the husbands appeared as plaintiffs, and obtained the decrees against their wives.

A mass meeting of the Democracy was held at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last evening. Few of the speakers advertised to be present were on hand. The chair was taken by Hon. Henry C. Murphy, and addresses were made by Mr. J. W. Gerard, Hon. S. S. Cox and Mr. Samuel S. Crooke.

On Thursday evening, Lucinda A. Phillips, of No. 94 Attorney-street, a child of ten years, was mortally burned, her garments having taken fire from a piece of burning paper with which her little sister had been playing.

George Wagner, who was last week convicted of murder in the first degree, in having killed his wife, by braining her with a hatchet, was yesterday sentenced to be hanged on Friday, the 15th of December.

Edward Pelouze, a clerk in the Brooklyn Post-office, was arrested, yesterday, while in the act of opening a letter addressed to another party.

Councilman Backer—Democrat—of the Hoboken Board of Councilmen, has been expelled by his associates for soliciting and receiving bribes.

The First Division of the National Guard will parade on the 1st of November, and will be reviewed by Gov. Fenton and staff.

An improved demand prevailed for some of the leading kinds of produce and merchandise yesterday. Flour declined slightly; while Wheat, Corn and Barley advanced 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel. Groceries were held quite firmly. Cotton and Whiskey closed in favor of buyers. Mess Pork was decidedly cheaper, under forced sales by speculative holders. The freight market was quiet.

The Money market worked easier for the Stock Brokers yesterday, at 7 ℔ cent. There was no change with the Discount Brokers, who offer a good selection of Merchant paper at 7½ to 10 ℔ cent. Gold closed as on Thursday, at 145⅛. Government Securities a fraction weaker on old 5-20s, but otherwise steady.

England and the United States—Our Claims for Losses by Rebel Privateers.

The London *papers* apparently assume that the United States will jump at Lord Russell's proposal of a commission for the settlement of pending differences between the two nations. When they come to consider the circumstances of the case, they will find occasion to modify this rather hasty conclusion.

If Lord Russell had indicated a willingness to refer to a commission *all* the questions in dispute, his proposal would have deserved careful consideration. But this is not the case. He refuses distinctly to submit to such a tribunal the *only* points of difference to which the least importance can be attached. We hold the British Government responsible for the losses inflicted on American commerce by privateers built by British subjects in British ports, equipped by British capital and protected by British recognition of a flag unknown to the nations of the world. We insist that in thus acting, she was our enemy in spite of solemn treaty engagements to be our friend. We assert that in so acting she violated the plainest principles of international law and morals, and inflicted upon us, in contempt of our rights, the most serious injuries that one nation can sustain at the hands of another. She did it not in haste, but with deliberate premeditation. She did it in spite of remonstrances, of arguments, and of warnings, repeated over and over again, and pressed upon her attention at every successive stage of the whole transaction. She did it openly, defiantly, in studied and ostentatious contempt alike of our wrongs and of our remonstrances. We should earn the scorn of the civilized world, and should deserve, what we should unquestionably receive, the contempt of England, if we were to submit to these outrages and insults without redress.

How are these demands and remonstrances met by the organ of the British Government? Pressed by the argument, of which he had found it impossible to resist the force, Lord Russell takes refuge in an arrogant dismissal of the whole case, not only from the field of diplomatic discussion, but from the broad field of possible arbitration. On the 6th of October, 1863, two years ago, Mr. Seward, writing to Mr. Adams, and through him pressing upon the British Government the responsibility to which it would be held for these continued and wanton injuries, had thrown out a suggestion calculated to relieve that government from its embarassment without the slightest sacrifice of its dignity or self-respect. "Though indulging," said Mr. Seward, "a confident belief in the correctness of our position in regard to the claims in question, *we shall be willing* at all times hereafter, as well as now, to consider the evidence and the arguments which Her Majesty's Government may offer to show that they are invalid, and if we shall not be convinced, *there is no fair and just form of conventional arbitrament or reference to which we shall not be willing to submit them.*" This was not a proposal to arbitrate,—it was not for us to make any such proposal. It was simply an assurance that any such offer, when made by England, would receive the prompt assent of the United States. Of this suggestion Lord Russell has taken no notice whatever during the two years that have elapsed since it was made. But now, cutting short all argument on the subject, he recurs to this suggestion for the purpose of *rejecting* the proposal which he professes to find in its terms. "Her Majesty's Government must, therefore," he says, "decline *either to make reparation or compensation for the captures made by the Alabama, or to refer the question to any foreign State.*"

Now, what are the reasons for this summary and arrogant refusal? They are thus stated by his Lordship:

> "It appears to Her Majesty's Government that there are but two questions by which the claim of compensation could be tested. The one is: Have the British Government acted with due diligence, or, in other words, *with good faith and honesty, in the maintenance of the neutrality they proclaimed?* The other is: Have the law officers of the Crown *properly understood* the Foreign Enlistment Act, when they decline, in June, 1862, to advise the detention and seizure of the *Alabama*, and on other occasions when they were asked to detain other ships building or fitting in British ports?
>
> It appears to Her Majesty's Government that *neither of these questions could be put to a foreign government with any regard to the dignity and character of the British Crown and the British nation.*
>
> *Her Majesty's Government are the sole guardians of their own honor.* They cannot admit that they may have acted with bad faith in maintaining the neutrality they professed. The law officers of the crown must be held to be better interpreters of a British statute than any foreign government can be presumed to be."

In our judgment, these are *not* the only questions by which our claim to compensation can be tested. The good faith and honesty of the British Government may be admitted—and yet she may be responsible for wrongs perpetrated through the inadequacy of the steps taken for their prevention. Her Law Officers of the Crown may be the best interpreters of an existing statute; but they cannot bind the sovereign discretion of the British Government in judging of measures for the discharge of high obligations to friendly powers. If the acts of which we complain were wrong in the view of international law,—if they inflicted upon us injuries from which we had a right to demand protection,—then our claim for compensation cannot be thus dismissed by the plea of good faith or the binding authority of the law officers of the Crown.

Still, it must be granted that the British Government can, so far as its own action is concerned, thus restrict the case. It can, if it chooses, refuse to give our claims any further hearing; but it is with *the refusal itself*, and not with the reasons or pretexts by which it is sought to be justified, that we are concerned.

Lord Russell, in making offer of a commission, left it to be inferred that he might possibly submit to its decision some of the questions involved in this dispute. It would have been natural and proper for him to await the response of our government to this proffer, and to point out, in response to our inquiries, (if we should deem it worth while to make any,) *what* "claims, arising during the civil war," the British Government would agree to refer to the commissioners. But he cannot pursue this prosaic course. He resorts to the newspapers in further explanation of his intent. In the communication published by official request, in the London *Times*, which we copied yesterday, it is declared that inasmuch as "it would be inconsistent with the position taken up by Her Majesty's Government, and with the arguments which induced it to decline arbitration, to decide the claims for losses by the *Alabama* and other vessels of the same character, to be brought before the commission for decision,—it must be understood, therefore, that if any such commission were agreed on, *these cases would be excluded from its jurisdiction.*"

The whole class of claims for losses by the rebel privateers is thus expressly and peremptorily closed by the decision of the British Government. They declare, in unmistakable terms, *first*, that they will not pay them,—*second*, that they will not admit them to arbitration,—and *third*, that they will not be included in the subjects referred to the proposed commission.

And the London journals believe that, under these circumstances, our government will assent to the proposal for a joint commission! It is very evident that there is one nation in the world upon whom the lessons of the recent war have been entirely lost. We can better afford a ten years' war than thus permit any nation on the face of the earth to dictate the degree of our submission to her arrogant and irresponsible will.

The Oath of Purgation—Letter from a Non-Juror.

We publish, this morning, a letter from Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, member of Congress elect from the Charlotteville District, Virginia, in reply to our article counseling the people of Virginia not to elect representatives who could not swear, according to law, that they had never participated in the rebellion. Mr. Stuart denies that he ever participated in the rebellion, inasmuch as he "neither sought nor held any public position during the war." Yet he admits that he "gave aid, countenance and even encouragement, *in every way I could*, to my gallant though misguided countrymen." It seems, then, that he needs to be informed, first, that, by common law, one who aids and encourages the commission of a crime is *particeps criminis*, which means a participator of the crime; and, secondly, that the Constitution of the United States declares that "adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort," is treason, which makes Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, by his own confession, a traitor.

We have not yet argued whether Congress has a right to preclude traitors from its seats. Our appeal to the people of Virginia was based upon the propriety of their conforming to existing law, without unnecessarily contesting its validity. There were men in that Charlotteville District who were not and had not been traitors, and who were abundantly qualified to represent all the loyal feeling and interests of the people of that district. We advised them to make choice of one of those men if they desired to inspire confidence in their renewed loyalty, and to secure a Representative who would be allowed his seat. They did not consider this good advice. Whether it was so or not is hardly worth while to discuss now, for it will soon be determined by the practical result.

We cannot, however, refrain from expressing our amazement at the hardihood of Mr. Stuart in charging *guilt* upon the thirty-sixth Congress for passing the law prescribing an oath of loyalty upon all persons in the public service. He who, by his own acknowledgment, has been a traitor to the Constitution of the United States, has the audacity to say that "Congress, in its extreme anxiety to exclude disloyal men from office, has itself been *guilty* of a serious, and I fear dangerous, violation of popular right, and of the constitutional prerogatives of the Executive and Judicial departments." Even were it to be conceded that the law imposing this oath is of doubtful constitutionality, it does not lie with a traitor thus to take to task the loyal body which passed it. Imputations of crime against the constitution are simply monstrous when coming from the mouth of a man who acknowledges that he did all he could to aid the attempt to break up and be forever rid of that constitution. Mr. Stuart ought to understand that loyalty, when seeking to serve the country, cannot incur guilt. It may err, may perhaps even go far astray, and may require correcting. But so long as it is moved only by a concern for the deliverance of the nation from threatening ruin, that sacred purpose shields it from all imputation of *guilt* by a loyal man, and a disloyal man has no right to form any judgment whatever upon the matter.

When the thirty-sixth Congress passed the law prescribing that this oath should be taken by every person hereafter elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the Government of the United States, its constitutionality was unquestioned. It seems palpable to every capacity that the government had the right thus to protect itself against the liability to have its responsible trusts pass into the hands of those who would betray them to the behoof of its enemies. It was only when the oath came afterward to be applied to members of Congress elect, that any particular argument was raised against its constitutionality. Then certain of the Copperhead leaders, especially Senators Bayard and Saulsbury, of Delaware, set forth substantially the same constitutional objections to the application of the law to Congressmen that are now urged by Mr. Stuart. Those objections were shown to be utter fallacies by Judge Collamer, and other of the best legal minds of the Senate, and the Senate, by an immense majority, insisted that the oath should be taken by all its newly-elected members. Senator Bayard refusing to do this, resigned, an example which Representative Stuart, we think, would do well to imitate.

It certainly would be a remarkable anomaly if Congress had the power to protect the government by requiring an oath of loyalty from all its servants in the administrative and judicial departments, and yet no power to carry out the same purpose by requiring a similar oath from the public servants in the legislative department, in which equal if not greater opportunities exist to cripple the government. It would again be a remarkable anomaly if Congress has a right to pass laws making the commission of all other felonies a perpetual disqualification of holding civil office or trust, a right which it has always exercised in common with every State Legislature, if it has not the right to attach the same disqualification to the highest of all felonies—treason. It would again be a remarkable anomaly if in the case of treason alone of all others, an oath cannot constitutionally be exacted from the applicant for public trust, to establish and verify his qualification.

The law which was passed by the thirty-sixth Congress, requiring the oath, was acquiesced in by the House of Representatives in the thirty-seventh Congress without question. Its constitutionality is no more likely to be unsettled than that of any other law on the statute book. Nothing is more improbable than that the thirty-eighth Congress will admit to its seat any man who was elected in spite of it, and who refuses to recognize it. Considering that the rebellion is at an end, and treason powerless, it may possibly modify the law; but no such modification will help the case of Mr. Stuart, because it cannot be retroactive in its operation. His qualifications will be tested by the law as it stood when his election was made. If this bring trouble to him and his contumacious constituents, they have themselves only to blame for it.

The Cholera in Western Europe—The Time for Preparation.

Cholera has not yet loosened its hold on Western Europe. This mysterious epidemic, after making its presence slightly felt in England, and in a more alarming degree in France and Italy, was at last advices making great havoc in Madrid. In one day, as many as five hundred and forty cases had presented themselves in that city, and of these not less than one hundred and seventy had terminated fatally. It is needless to say that a general panic had seized the citizens, and that the usual pitiable scenes common in times of these visitations were once again enacted.

The capital was being abandoned by all who could contrive to leave it, and the remainder were supplicating for the intercession of Providence to remove a calamity which a little human effort might, in a great measure, have averted.

Madrid is one of those capitals in which the Death-King is certain to reap a rich harvest in a period of pestilence. There appears to be no attempt there at any system of drainage; the streets are narrow, the houses generally overcrowded, and the habits of the masses filthy. Objects offensive to sight and smell are represented as invariably prevalent. Add to this indolence and want of foresight and the grounds for the existing panic will be seen to be but too well founded.

This visitation in Madrid is, we believe, the most violent that has afflicted Europe during the progress of the present epidemic. But it has, probably, by this time, run its course for the present year, in that city, and, judging from preceding occasions of a similar nature, it is probable we shall hear but little more of its ravages in any temperate latitude until Spring. It is true that the cholera has been known to rage with extreme virulence in the coldest part of the season at St. Petersburgh, but the repetition of such a calamity at that period is hardly to be dreaded there, and certainly not at all in the countries to the south of it.

If, however, we are not pre-resolved to remain in a state of indifference that will prove fatal to thousands in this city alone, its inhabitants will at once take warning by these premonitory outbreaks in Europe. The scourge may be providentially withheld from us, but so far as human experience can be relied on, we may reckon with almost unerring certainty that the destroyer will be in our midst as soon as the heats of the Summer of 1866 fairly set in.

It is unnecessary to inquire how we are prepared to receive the visitor. There is no one so ignorant as not to know that there is no place in the world which Death would be more likely to select as his special headquarters than this city. Whole districts exist where low fever holds never-ending revel, its insatiate appetite being constantly ministered to by the thousands of dirty, sickly, poverty-stricken beings that make up their miserable population.

Some of the tenement-houses alone, mere hives of swarming disease, are in themselves sufficient to breed a pestilence in ordinary times. Add the unremoved garbage throughout so large a portion of the city, the hideous condition of the thoroughfares throughout the whole of the river frontage, and the chronic danger from the introduction by immigrants of ship and other fevers, and the most reckless must stand appalled at the dangers we shall have soon to confront. Appalled, if we stand idly by, with arms folded, and let the disease work its will with us unchecked. We may regard its approach with comparatively little solicitude if we will but bestir ourselves. But we must be up and doing.

The Health Commissioners in their Thursday's meeting have shown some signs of their existence, and if they would only do a part of their duty, we should be comparatively safe. Nature has done much to make this one of the most healthful of great cities. It has surrounded us with magnificent rivers, and placed us in close proximity to the sea and its invigorating breezes. It has given us, too, a climate, on the whole, favorable to human longevity. Art has spoiled, so far as it has been able to do so, all these advantages, and left us a city which, in its sanitary aspect, is a disgrace to American civilization. What we now want—if we do *not* want cholera—is more ward-sweeping and less ward-politics; less *dirt* and more *duty* at the hands of those on whom rests the duty of establishing preventive measures to keep us as far as possible free from a scourge that now threatens us.

Democratic Demoralization.

From the World.

The Issue.

SPEECHES OF E. O. PERRIN AND MONTGOMERY BLAIR AT ROCHESTER.

Scraping the "Old Sow" Seward.

These garnished head lines, in large capitals, adorn the *World*. They display both the poverty of the Democratic party and its *taste*.

If twenty, fifteen, or even ten years ago, a man had *predicted* the demoralization that has overtaken the Democracy of New-York, he would have been either sent to a lunatic asylum or exhibited at Barnum's Museum. It is, with facts staring us in the face, almost to realize that the Democratic party comes before the people with everything about it, either stolen or borrowed—"bogus" from head to heel!

Their platform, adopted by a Union Convention, would harmonize with its antecedent and present principles. But as a *Democrat* exposition, it is a lie and cheat. And upon their fraudulent platform they place deserters from the Republican, the Abolition and the Know-Nothing parties. It is most fitting, therefore, that such a ticket should be advocated by traitors and apostates. Montgomery Blair, upon whom the Democracy has been "spitting" for five years, is now next to John Van Buren, who "spits" at and on Gov. Seymour, their chief stump orator. This garrulous, would-be Chief-Justice is received, the *World* says, with "rapturous applause."

The Democracy, by its disloyalty during the war, run itself "into the ground." Its muddled condition reminds us of a story which, in other times, Mr. Crittenden, (the host of Congress Hall, at Albany,) used to tell. An individual who had imbibed too freely and "smiled" too often, on his way in the "small hours," to the "bosom of his family," fell into the gutter. A chance acquaintance, himself exhilarated, in passing, stopped to look at his *fallen* friend. "I say, old feller, help me up?" "Oh, no," was the reply, "I can't do that, but as I never desert a friend, I will lie down with you."

Montgomery Blair, Tom Carroll, &c., &c., cannot help the Democracy "up," but they will be found wallowing, after the election, in some gutter.

A Word to Veteran Soldiers.—We hope that the veteran officers and soldiers of this State will not forget that the Union candidate for Comptroller is that same Thomas J. Hillhouse who so ably filled the office of Adjutant-General to Gov. Morgan. Remembering the identity of this gentleman, they cannot forget his uniform courtesy to all New-York officers who had business with his office, his unwearying assiduity in attending to the necessities and wants of the State troops, and the promptness with which all recommendations for promotion were acted upon during his term. Many a New-York officer who has attained rank in the service owes his advancement to the discernment of Mr. Hillhouse. And need we say more to claim the gratitude of these veterans, than to remind them that Mr. Hillhouse was the originator of that noble institution, the Bureau of Military Statistics, designed to perpetuate the memory and record the patriotism and bravery of the New-York Volunteers.

The London Herald and the International Situation.—The London *Herald* gives an opinion, which is sage even for that journal, when it says of the Adams-Russell correspondence—"We had hoped that the whole of this tedious business was done with, and that when Federals and Confederates had agreed to bury the hatchet of war, Lord Russell and Mr. Adams might have agreed to smoke the pipe of peace together." To back up this compromise view of matters generally, the *Herald* says the demands made by Mr. Adams are "*insulting*," and that no English Minister "*could listen to them.*" This is the London *Herald's* idea of smoking the pipe of peace, and making things comfortable generally.

Mason and the Confederate Cotton Bonds.—Mr. Mason, late Minister of the Confederacy in London, has taken the trouble to deny that he ever knew anything of the original allocation of the Confederate cotton loan, or that he ever sent information to the Richmond authorities respecting such allocation. Probably this may be true. But Mr. Mason's deputy in Liverpool, Mr. Spence, corresponding editor of the London *Times*, knew something about the matter in question. Why, then, is Mr. Spence silent? His report on the so-called fabricated list is eagerly looked for, and will be read with interest.

The State Assembly.—The Union Assembly Conventions, it is gratifying to perceive, are presenting gentlemen of talents, experience and integrity to the electors. Such men as Judge Selden, Lyman Tremaine, Clarke B. Cochran, &c., &c., in the west, and Messrs. Stuart, Jenkins, Ranney, Riley, Ross, Gridley, &c., &c., in the city, running in harmony with our excellent State ticket, give us moral as well as political strength.

City Affairs.—We publish in another part of this morning's paper the argument of John N. Reynolds, Esq., upon the investigation recently had before the Governor of charges preferred against John E. Develin, Esq., Corporation Counsel. It gives a very full statement of the whole case, and will repay perusal by all who are interested in the subject.

Now and Then.

Earl Russell, in the last of his letters to Mr. Adams, takes occasion to congratulate him upon the close of the war, and especially upon the abolition of slavery. Upon this last point he says that the British nation have always looked with the deepest abhorrence upon slavery, and that "the efforts by which the United States Government and Congress have shaken it off, have, therefore, the warmest sympathies of the people of these kingdoms."

There is nothing "so successful as success." Now that slavery is destroyed, Earl Russell and the British nation rejoice. The principal weapon of its destruction was the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln. How it was received by the English Government at the time it was issued, may be seen from the following dispatch, written on receiving a copy of it from Lord Lyons:

> Foreign Office, Jan. 17, 1863.
>
> My Lord: The Proclamation of the President of the United States, inclosed in your Lordship's dispatch of the 2d inst., appears to be of a very strange nature.
>
> It professes to emancipate all slaves in places where the United States authorities cannot exercise any jurisdiction nor make emancipation a reality, but it does not decree emancipation of slaves in any States or parts of States occupied by Federal troops, and subject to United States jurisdiction, and where, therefore, emancipation, if decreed, might have been carried into effect.
>
> It would seem to follow that in the border States, and also in New-Orleans, a slave-owner may recover his fugitive slave by the ordinary process of law; but that in the ten States in which the proclamation decrees emancipation a fugitive slave arrested by legal warrant may resist, and his resistance, if successful, is to be upheld and aided by the United States authorities and the United States armed forces.
>
> The proclamation, therefore, makes slavery at once legal and illegal, and makes slaves either punishable for running away from their masters, or entitled to be supported and encouraged in so doing, according to the locality of the plantation to which they belong and the loyalty of the State in which they may happen to be.
>
> There seems to be no declaration of a principle adverse to slavery in the proclamation. *It is a measure of war, and a measure of war of a very questionable kind.*
>
> As President Lincoln has twice appealed to the judgment of mankind in his proclamation, I venture to say *I do not think it can or ought to satisfy the friends of abolition*, who look for total and impartial freedom for the slave, and not for vengeance on the slave owner.
>
> I am, &c., (Signed) RUSSELL.

Cooked Meats by the Pound.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Considering the high price of food and of the means of cooking it, as well as of rents, &c., I beg to suggest that the establishment in this city of "cook-shops," as they are called in England, would be a great public convenience, as well as a profitable enterprise, to those who would engage in it. These "cook-shops" are simply places where all sorts of cooked meats can be bought by the pound and taken home for use. Cold roasts and corned beef, veal, fresh pork, ham, tongues, sausages, pork and beans, poultry, fish, eggs, &c., can thus be purchased, in large or small quantities, properly cooked and ready for the table. Thousands of persons, of both sexes, who now pay from thirty to sixty or ninety cents for a meal in a restaurant, will save the expense of rent, dishes, waiters, &c., and thus purchase for one quarter of the money all that is necessary to make up a good dinner or lunch at home or in their place of business. Families will also frequently find this arrangement one of great convenience and economy. Butchers and victuallers could easily add the English "cook-shop" to their regular business, or it would be a certain success as an independent undertaking. P. T. B.

The suggestion is good enough. But the trouble is that the proprietors of the "cook-shops"—profiting by the example of other dealers—would scorn anything like reasonable profits, and the poor consumer would suffer just about as much as he does now.—Ed. Times.

Sanders' Case.—Sanders, the irrepressible, has a remarkable faculty for getting his friends into trouble. The Canadians have treated him and his St. Albans companions with considerable hospitality. And now we learn from the Toronto newspapers that Sanders has had twelve of these colonial friends of his, in the shape of jurymen, locked up for nearly a whole week, because they were unable to agree that he had been kidnapped by a band of his own confederates. These jurymen will have to be released some day, and then what will Sanders do for a new sensation? His name can't possibly be kept before the public unless he does something.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.—Verdi's popular, and as some think, best, opera of "Ernani," is selected here to-day for the matinée. It will be remembered that when this work was given a fortnight since it created a genuine furore, so admirable was the cast. The same distribution is yet preserved. We notice that Mr. Maretzek's second subscription opens on Tuesday next, and seats and boxes can now be secured. The great event will be the production of Meyerbeer's "Africaine."

Matinees.—There are innumerable matinées at our various places of amusements, to-day, for particulars of which we must refer to our advertising columns. These entertainments are now a part of the regular week's programme. They are a source of pleasure and convenience to thousands, who would otherwise be deprived of an opportunity of visiting many of our best places of recreation.

Winter Garden.—Mr. Clarke withdraws for the moment, in order to afford Mr. John Brougham an opportunity of playing a short engagement prior to his departure for Philadelphia and the West. Mr. Brougham appears on Monday in his popular comedy of "Playing with Fire." In the meanwhile our readers will do well to remember that Mr. Clarke plays to-night as *Bob Brierley*, in the "Ticket-of-Leave Man," for the last time.

Niblo's Garden.—That extraordinary young gymnast and pantomimist "Young America," took his first benefit here last evening, and was rewarded, we are glad to say, with a fine house. The old-time pantomime of "Vol-au-Vent," was revived, not, however, for Gabriel Ravel, but for his pupil—this young shaver with the absurd name. The performance was amusing, astonishing, and really humorous. It is evident that the stripling has learnt all the secrets of his venerable master, who on this occasion dashed himself about frantically, and nearly succeeded in reducing himself to atoms as *Old Brock*, the Miller. The programme was prodigal in extent. It included a farce for Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal—who have talent; a grand ballet called the "Nymphs and the Butterfly," and finally, Young America's performances on the three flying trapezes. The youngster is quite as good as Leotard, and much better looking. Altogether, the Ravel performances at this house are thoroughly good. An admirable bill is provided for the matinée to-day.

Benefit.—M. Edgard, a favorite member of Mr. Jeugnet's French company, and not so well-to-do as could be wished, is about to return to France. He desires to take his *adieux* of his friends to-night, and has provided a little farewell entertainment for them at Hope Chapel, which we hope will be liberally attended. The programme includes Musset's one-act comedy, "Un Caprice," a musical interlude, and the vaudeville, "Edgard et sa bonne." Nathalie Dumas, Mme. and M. Larmet, Chol, Roussrau and de Lussan will all take part, and the beneficiaire will sing a comic chansonette.

Sam and Laura at the Broadway.—A matinée will be given at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, at the Broadway Theatre, with "Sam and Laura" as the attractions. Mr. Chanfrau's decided hit grows nightly in favor, and the piece bids fair to enjoy a long and successful run. Miss LOGAN as *Laura* divides the honors of the play, and more than halves the applause. Graceful, charming in every sense, thoroughly *au fait* and entirely familiar with the requirements of her rôle, and the desires of the audience, she wins a triumph in every scene and is called before the curtain after every act. Her costume, as faultless as her manner, attracts the enviable admiration of her own sex, while her graceful abandon compels the not unwilling admiration of the other.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT—BEFORE COMMISSIONER NEWTON—SEIZURE OF ALCOHOL BY THE GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES.—Some time since a libel was filed before Commissioner NEWTON against 300 barrels of alcohol which were on board of a vessel at the foot of South Sixth-street, E. D., and on private information the commissioner ordered the marshal and deputies to seize the goods, which was subsequently carried into effect. It is alleged that the seizure of this alcohol will bring to light a system of frauds against the government in which certain parties in the New-York Custom-house are implicated. The manner in which they operated appears to be this: They would enter in bond a quantity of goods for exportation, ship them on board outward-bound vessels, and transfer them again to other vessels and lighters, which succeed in evading, or rather are permitted to land the goods, thus defrauding the government out of the whole amount of the duty, which on the article of alcohol is very heavy. It is reported that one Custom-house clerk receives as his share of one transaction $10,000. Commissioner NEWTON and the Assistant District-Attorney are now busily engaged in investigating the case, and as soon as they procure all the facts the names of the parties engaged will be divulged.

HEAVY ROBBERY BY SERVANT GIRLS.—Complaint was made to Police Inspector FOLK yesterday, by Mr. ROBERT SMITH, of No. 5 Gates-avenue, that his house had been robbed of female wearing apparel to the value of $300. It appears that he had in his employ a domestic, named MARY MOORE, who had a frequent visitor, named MARY PATTERSON. On Thursday the family went to visit some friends, and left the house in charge of MARY. On their return they found that the best portion of Mrs. SMITH'S clothing was gone, and MARY was missing. Detective FROST was directed to work up the case, in which he succeeded last evening, when he found both the accused at the corner of Bleecker and Greene streets, New-York, and each wearing one of the lady's silk dresses. All the goods were recovered. The accused were committed in full to await the action of the Grand Jury, by Justice CORNWELL.

ROBBERY OF LETTERS IN THE BROOKLYN POST-OFFICE.—Special Agent GAYLER, of the Post-office Department, arrested one of the clerks in the Brooklyn Post-office, yesterday morning, for purloining money from letters deposited in the office for mailing, and also from letters received from a distance. Complaints became so numerous, and the annoyance so great to Mr. LINCOLN, the Postmaster, and his assistants, that they determined to ferret out the thief, if possible. Mr. GAYLER being apprised of the state of affairs worked up the case, and succeeded in detecting the accused in the act of robbing a letter. He was thereupon taken into custody, and held for examination before the United States Commissioner. The accused is a young man of respectable antecedents. He has been employed in the office since February last.

Williamsburgh.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—Officer PHELAN, of the Forty-sixth Precinct, on Thursday afternoon, found Mr. GEORGE SPRAGUE, of No. 30 Ainslie-street, E. D., lying in the vacant lots in Bushwick-avenue, near Remsen-street, E. D., in a state of insensibility, with a cut on his head and blood issuing from his mouth and nose. The officer conveyed Mr. SPRAGUE to his residence, where he still lies in a low state. It is not believed that he has met with any foul play, but he is unable to give any account of the cause of his injuries. It is probable that he fell in a fit and struck his head against a stone. Mr. SPRAGUE had only been absent from home a few hours when found in the condition described.

THE SUPPOSED POISONING CASE.—Dr. JOSEPH CREAMER yesterday afternoon held a post-mortem examination in the case of Mrs. ANNE JOHNSON, who died under suspicious circumstances at No. 8 Marshall-street, E. D., on Thursday morning last. The examination showed evidence of poison, and Coroner BARRETT concluded to have the stomach analyzed by Prof. DOREMUS. The Coroner also issued his warrant for the arrest of the woman JONES, with whom deceased had a quarrel, just previous to her death.

Personal.

Bishop JANES, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who has recently returned from a tour in Europe, will preach to-morrow evening in the John-street M. E. Church, on the occasion of its ninety-seventh anniversary.

Sir MORTON PETO is expected to address the Sabbath-school children of the Strong-place Baptist Church in Brooklyn, to-morrow evening.

MILITARY OBSEQUIES.—Capt. ALEXANDER MENZIES, of Col. HEITZELMAN'S Seventeenth United States Regular Infantry, died of congestion of the brain, on Wednesday, at the New-York Hospital. His company and the officers of his regiment, with a fine band, bore his body from the hospital to Greenwood Cemetery, on Thursday, and there, after the reading of the burial service by the chaplain of his regiment, the Captain was buried under a salute. Capt. MENZIES, who had served seven years in our army, and risen through merit from the ranks, was a native of Yorkshire, England, and had highly respectable relatives there at the time of his death. He was 37 years of age.

UNKNOWN DEAD.—On Wednesday morning, Policeman CHARLES C. BUDDINGTON, of the Fifth Precinct, took an unknown young woman from the rear of No. 27 Leonard-street, where she had fallen from the top of a staircase, and she was admitted to the New-York Hospital, suffering from concussion. She died on Thursday morning, and Coroner WILDEY was summoned. To give the police authorities opportunity to learn something of the deceased, the Coroner adjourned the inquest until to-day. The body, which lies at the New-York Hospital House for the Dead, for identification, is that of a blonde of about 20 years.

INCENDIARISM IN SEVENTH-AVENUE.—An incendiary fire was discovered and speedily extinguished at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in JAS. NEVIN'S liquor-store, at the intersection of Fifty-first-street and Seventh-avenue. The loss, which is estimated at perhaps $200, is covered by $1,000 insurance in the Manhattan Office. Fire-Marshal BAKER, who believes this to be a case of incendiarism, will make an investigation.

Sewing Machines.

We are having a great many inquiries for sewing machines from various parts of the country, and as we cannot conveniently reply to them all by mail, we have thought it proper to state our opinion in regard to them in this public manner. We have used WILSON'S patent, manufactured by the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No. 625 Broadway, and we can say in regard to it, that it is without a rival. It is simple, not easily put out of order when in proper hands, and, in point of effectiveness and finish, no other machine stands ahead of it. This famous sewing machine is highly appreciated the world over. We state this much in regard to the excellent machine upon our own responsibility.

This company have made and sold during the last three months about 10,000 machines, and are now producing and selling 150 per day. They vary in price from $50 to $100, and the highest-priced ones sell best. In their business there is over $1,000,000 invested, and they keep 900 men regularly employed manufacturing machines. The system pursued is the same as that adopted in the manufacture of arms; every piece is made to a gage, and consequently the parts of any machine may be transposed with those of another machine of the same size; or, should an accident occur, the broken part can be immediately replaced on application to the office.

There is not an establishment in this country, where stitching of any kind is required, in which the sewing-machine is not employed; and there are few private families in which it is not an acknowledged article of furniture. This company has just won the highest premium at the International Fair, Dublin, exhibiting its 200,000th machine, beautifully ornamented with the American coat of arms.—*Scientific American.*

On every centre-table should stand a flagon of PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus," to refresh and tranquilize the senses of those who delight in pure and wholesome perfumes. In fact, this is now the fashion in most of the mansions up town. Sold everywhere.—*Springfield Union.*

Hats and Furs.

Purchasers of the above articles wishing to combine elegance in style and finish with durability, will do well to call on BURKE, Nos. 169 Broadway and 154 Fulton-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Florence Company's Lock Stitch Machine, the only machine having the reversible feed movement, was awarded the highest premium, gold medal, at the late exhibition of the American Institute.

Copy of Report of Committee on Sewing Machines.

The Florence Sewing Machine Company, No. 505 Broadway, for the best Family Sewing Machine.

Reasons:

1. Its simplicity and great range of work.

2. Its making four different stitches, viz.: the lock, knot, double lock and double knot.

3. The reversible feed motion, operated by simply turning a thumb-screw, enabling the operator to run the work from right to left or left to right, and perfectly self-fastening to the end of the seam.

4. The perfect finish and substantial manner in which the machine is made.

5. The rapidity of its working, and the quality of the work done.

6. Its self-adjusting tension.—*New-York World.*

Latest from Egypt.

THE EGYPTIAN LOTUS,

a new and exquisite perfume for the handkerchief. Cleopatra and the ladies of the present day using the same perfume. Price ONE DOLLAR a bottle.

Manufactured by F. A. PENNEY,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

To be had of Helmbold, No. 594 Broadway; Hegeman & Co., Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 4th-av., corner 17th-st.; Caswell, Mack & Co., 5th-av. Hotel; J. C. Rushton, corner Broadway and 25th-st., and all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

E. A. LOVEJOY, Agent, No. 93 Fulton-st., N. Y.

New-York and Philadelphia Ornamental Iron Works.—"Jenkins' Patent Composite Iron Railing, Jenkins' Patent Wire Railing, Guards," &c. The subscribers having purchased the business of the late firm of Hutchinson & Wickersham, together with the patent and machinery for making the wire railing, &c., are prepared to manufacture to order the above. Also, every description of wrought and cast-iron railings, gates, &c., iron furniture, stable fittings, &c.

CHASE & CO., No. 524 Broadway,
Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York.

Coughs, Hoarseness, and the various Throat affections to which public speakers, military officers and singers are liable, relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Having a direct influence to the affected parts, they allay pulmonary irritation. The freedom from all deleterious ingredients make the Troches a safe remedy for the most delicate female or youngest child, and has caused them to be held in the highest esteem by those who use them.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Established in 1823.
VANDERLIP & TAYLOR,
Successor to
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery, No. 165 5th-av., and No. 939 Broadway, corner 22d-st. and Madison-square.

Great assortment of undergarments for Fall and Winter. Gloves; men's furnishing goods, etc. Lap robes, mufflers, cardigan jackets, etc.

DRESS SHIRTS TO ORDER.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Mothers,

Take your daughters to GENIN'S where a varied assortment of untrimmed fancy hats in felt, beaver, silk and velvet, has just been opened, and the prices are more moderate than in any bye-way store in the city.

GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Hall's Hair Renewer

is the best preparation extant for restoring gray hair to its original color, preventing its falling out, and promoting its growth. It is also a beautiful hairdressing. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES & CO., Wholesale Agents.

Pyle's O. K. Soap,

made from best materials, similar to the old English white soap; becomes very hard, and is not liable to waste away in the wash. Sold by grocers everywhere.

Depot, No. 350 Washington-st., New-York.

Lace Curtains,

Swiss Tamboured.
Swiss Application.
Nottingham.
New Styles, 1865.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

Won't Use Any Other.

WEBSTER'S VEGETABLE HAIR INVIGORATOR is the greatest blessing to those whose hair has turned gray from any cause ever yet discovered.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., New-York,
General Agents.

Demulcent.

HONEY, GLYCERINE AND PALM SOAPS.
J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK,
Manufacturer of every style of Staple and Toilet Soaps.

Window Shades. No. 359 BROADWAY.

For stores.
For skylights.
For dwellings.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
Manufacturers.

To the Ladies.

Use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION, which is prompt, infallible and harmless. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists. Price, $2 a bottle. Send for circular.

Second-hand Safes,

In large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Squire & Lander, No. 97 Fulton-street, Offer for sale DIAMONDS, 18-CARAT GOLD WATCHES, CHAINS, and all kinds of JEWELRY, ENGLISH STERLING SILVER WARE, at a small per centage above ACTUAL MANUFACTURING COST.

The Only Mild Remedy for Infants with "stoppage at the nose," is DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF. Directions with every box. Sold by all druggists.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability; Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Curtains,

and curtain materials, all kinds,
at KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

Mantel Ornaments, Vases, &c., in China, Parian and Bohemian ware, new and splendid patterns; also 1,000 articles of fancy goods, all offered at the lowest market prices. HADLEY'S, Cooper Institute, middle the block.

For One Dollar—The Illustrated PhreNOLOGICAL JOURNAL, with Physiognomy, Ethnology, Physiology and Psychology; sent six months by FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

Twenty Houses saved from Robbers in three weeks by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. Six years' experience without a failure speaks volumes.

E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyon's Improved Sewing Machine—For tailoring, shoe-fitting, manufacturing gloves, corsets, &c., No. 538 Broadway.

The Florence Sewing Machine, with reversible feed and uniform tension, making four different stitches. NO. 505 BROADWAY.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown. Reliable. Depot, No. 66 John-st. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Everdell's Wedding and Visiting Cards. No. 302 Broadway, N. Y. Orders by mail carefully packed and sent by express to any part of the country.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

The Universal Clothes-Wringer, with cog-wheels. Warranted the best in use. Salesmen wanted everywhere. R. C. BROWNING, Gen. Ag't, 347 Broadway.

A Silent Sewing Machine.
WILLCOX & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, 699 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-hole Machine, 625 Broadway.

It will Relieve the Baby.

There is no mistake about it. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, softens the gums, reduces all inflammation, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in all cases. It gives universal satisfaction.

Boys' and Children's Garibaldi, CutaWAY AND ZOUAVE SUITS by the thousand at reasonable prices.

I. V. BROKAW, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 34 4th-av., opposite Cooper Union.

The Finest Overcoats ever seen in this country, now ready for sale.

I. V. BROKAW, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 34 4th-av., opposite Cooper Union.

MARRIED.

ANDREWS—NICHOLS.—At Weston, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 24, by Rev. L. Marvin, SIDNEY H. ANDREWS, of New-York, and MARY L., daughter of Whitmore Nichols, Esq., of the former place.

BISHOP—ROSEMON.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Smith, of the Broome-st. Church, Capt. E. F. BISHOP, of Smithtown, L. I., and Miss E. W. ROSEMON, daughter of Mr. E. L. Rosemon, of this city.

CARMER—GENDAR.—On Wednesday, Oct. 25, at St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., by Rev. F. C. Ewer, CHARLES R. CARMER and EMMA LOUISA, daughter of W. T. Gendar, Esq.

FERNALD—MCMANUS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 24, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by Rev. A. W. Littlejohn, D. D., WILLIAM H. FERNALD and M. LOUISE MCMANUS, both of Brooklyn.

HILLYER—WINANTS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. A. R. Thompson, GEORGE H. HILLYER and M. FANNIE, only daughter of Garrett E. Winants, Esq.

HALVORSEN—LOCKHART.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Oct. 23, by Rev. R. D. Murphy, Mr. THOMAS HALVORSEN, of New-York, and Miss ELLEN LOCKHART, of Brooklyn.

HENDERSON—GODINE.—On Thursday, Oct. 26, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thomas Lodge, HANFORD M. HENDERSON, of Portchester, and SARA K., daughter of Francis Godine, Esq., of this city.

SEBRING—BECK.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., in the Second Reformed Dutch Church, on Thursday, Oct. 26, by Rev. A. J. Sebring, assisted by Rev. J. W. Schenck, Rev. ELBERT N. SEBRING, of West Ghent, N. Y., and Miss ANNIE TUCKER, daughter of the late Prof. Lewis C. Beck.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

SANDFORD—LAWSON.—In Yonkers, on Thursday, Oct. 26, by Rev. Dr. Brewer, THOMAS S. SANDFORD and MARY, daughter of James Lawson.

SUTTON—STEELE.—On Thursday, Oct. 26, by Rev. R. W. Dickinson, D. D., WOODRUFF SUTTON and FANNIE, daughter of William Steele, Esq., all of this city.

SMITH—CARRUTHERS.—In Jersey City, on Friday, Oct. 27, by Rev. Dr. Harkness, JOSEPH K. SMITH and JANE CARRUTHERS, daughter of Capt. James Carruthers, all of the town of Annan, Dumfreeshire, Scotland.

DIED.

CUNNINGHAM.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 26, DANIEL CUNNINGHAM, beloved husband of Rebecca Sturge, aged 38 years and 2 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, John O'Brien, No. 244 Elizabeth-st. His remains will be conveyed to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn High Mass Requem will be offered up for the repose of his soul, thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

CHESEMAN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 25, at Fresh Pond, Smithtown, L. I., BENJAMIN F. CHESEMAN, Jr., in the 37th year of his age.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of Transfiguration, No. 1 East 29th-st., at 1½ P. M. Sunday next.

GRANT.—On Friday morning, Oct. 27, JOSIAH CURTIS GRANT, in the 92d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, from the residence of his son, C. De Forest Grant, No. 11 Gramercy Park, without further invitation.

CARTER.—On Thursday, Oct. 26, MARY ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Thomas and Ellenor G. Carter, aged 18 years, 2 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 227 Bowery, without further invitation.

HOFFMAN.—In this city, on Friday, Oct. 27, EDWARD, eldest son of the late Anthony N. Hoffman, of this city.

His relatives and friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 41 West 18th-st., on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HERRIMAN.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Thursday evening, Oct. 26, MARY, relict of the late James Herriman.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday next, from her late residence, Fulton-st., Jamaica, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

HASTIE.—At Pendleton, S. C., on Thursday, Oct. 19, Mrs. CAROLINE L. FRANKLIN, wife of W. S. Hastie, Esq., of Charleston, S. C.

HAWLEY.—The remains of the late Mr. IRAD HAWLEY having arrived from Rome, Italy, funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 47 5th-av., on Monday, the 30th inst., at 3 P. M., preparatory to their interment in Greenwood. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PALMER.—On Thursday, Oct. 26, FANNY BADEAU, wife of William Palmer, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the 18th-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 125 West 16th-st., without further invitation.

POTTS.—On Fifth Day, at 9¼ A. M., DOROTHY POTTS, in the 78th year of her age.

Her friends, those of her late son, Joseph C. Treadwell, and of her niece, Hannah B. Mountain, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Friends Meeting-house, 20th-st., near 3d-av., on Seventh Day morning, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock.

RUSSELL.—At Oaklawn, Newport, R. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 25, ARTHUR RUSSELL, youngest son of Charles H. Russell, of New-York, in the 6th year of his age.

SPARKS.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 26, SAMUEL SPARKS, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Apostles, (Rev. Dr. Howland's,) corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SEWALL.—On Friday morning, Oct. 27, Miss SARAH SEWALL, in the 32d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mathew's Church, Jersey City, on Monday next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SCHULTZ.—At Harlem, on Friday Oct. 27, after a short illness, ELIZA C., wife of Robert Schultz, in the 56th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STONEALL.—On Friday morning, Oct. 27, JAMES C. STONEALL, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 231 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TALMAGE.—At Bound Brook, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 27, Hon. DAVID T. TALMAGE, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sabbath afternoon, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Col. Daniel Talmage, at Bound Brook, without further notice.

TRINER.—On Friday, Oct. 27, ANN, wife of Joseph Triner, in the 45th year of her age, at her late residence, No. 672 Greenwich-st.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Luke's Church, No. 483 Hudson-st., without further invitation.

TOBIN.—On Thursday, Oct. 26, DAVID M. TOBIN, aged 34 years.

The remains will be removed from the residence of his brother, John M. Tobin, No. 57 East 34th-st., at 12 o'clock on Sunday, the 29th inst., to the Church of St. Peter and Paul, 2d-st., between South 2d and South 3d sts., Williamsburgh, where the funeral ceremony will take place at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ California and New-Orleans papers please copy.

WRIGHT.—In Newburgh, on Friday, Oct. 27, Capt. WILLIAM WRIGHT, aged 68 years and 7 months.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday morning, the 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 51 Ann-st.

POLITICAL.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION

For Supervisor,

ANDREW BLEAKLEY.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, 16TH WARD.
For Member of Assembly,
HENRY F. BANNEY.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.—FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, XXIst WARD.
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
ALVIN ROSE.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION—SEVenth Senatorial District, XIIth, XIXth, XXth, XXIst and XXIId Wards. For Senator,
THOMAS MURPHY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WOOD LAWN CEMETERY
FOR THE CITY OF NEW-YORY AND VICINITY.

This cemetery contains over 300 acres. It is situated on the line of the Harlem Railroad, at Wood Lawn Station, six miles above Harlem Bridge, and reached by chartered cars or by regular trains in thirty-five minutes from 26th-st. It is only two miles from Kingsbridge, four miles from McComb's Dam Bridge, and four miles from Yonkers. It is thus rendered easily accessible by carriages and by rail cars. The grounds are ready for interments. Full particulars may be obtained at the office of the cemetery, No 52 East 26th-st., (opposite the Harlem Railroad Office,) or at the lodges on the grounds.

TRUSTEES:
WILLIAM A. BOOTH, President.
ABSALOM PETERS, Vice-President.
LUCIUS HOPKINS, Treasurer.
JAMES D. SMITH, Secretary.
Caleb B. Knevals, Hugh N. Camp, Horace F. Clark.
David Hoadley, Ben. W. Bonney, Charles Crary.
Augustus Scholl, Samuel B. Parsons.
WILLIAM CLIFT, Comptroller.
Office No. 52 East 26th-st.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Supplies the blood with LIFE ELEMENT, IRON, infusing STRENGTH, VIGOR AND NEW LIFE into the whole system. For Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhea, Debility, Female Weaknesses, &c., it is a specific. Thousands have been changed by the use of this medicine from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy and happy men and women.

A 32 page pamphlet sent Free.

J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York.

Sold by Druggists generally.

ARNOUXS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 899 Broadway, corner 4th-st.,

Have just received a full stock of elegant fancy cassimeres, Irish frieze, all colors, French and English beavers, &c., &c., which they get up in their usual superior manner, at very moderate prices.

GOLD NECKLACES FOR MISSES.

TEN, TWELVE and FIFTEEN to FIFTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

HOWE'S IMPROVED STANDARD Scales and Wilder's Salamander Safes. No. 194 Broadway, New-York.

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
The celebrated apparatus invented by
DR. VON EISENBERG,
for the cure of all diseases of the
EYE, EAR,
CATARRH,
DISEASES
OF THE
THROAT,
ASTHMA,
AFFECTIONS OF THE VOICE, LARYNGEAL, BRONCHIAL,
AND
PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.
Disordered Functions of the
DIGESTIVE ORGANS,
SHORTNESS OF BREATH,
WHEEZING COUGH,
and other distressing affections of the
CHEST,
MORBID AFFECTIONS
OF THE
LIVER,
WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,
Is now in full operation at the residence of the inventor
DR. VON EISENBERG,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.
IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!
DR. VON EISENBERG'S
ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS.

From the New-York Express.

So many able and earnest men are devoting themselves to medical investigation, that it would be strange if new discoveries were not made. Among the most brilliant of these—we may indeed say the most brilliant of all—is that of Dr. VON EISENBERG, in regard to the *Etherealization of Medicines*; we may properly call it the "Spiritualization," since the Latin *Spiritus*, whence comes our word "Spiritual," signifies primarily, simply "the air."

Many of the most important and vital organs of the human frame cannot be reached by medicines in a solid or even in a liquid form. Thus the *lungs* are shut up in a bony chest to which access can be had only through the wind-pipe, the opening of which is closed by a valve, called the "epiglottis," so sensitive and so delicately constructed, that it will not allow the passage, except by main force, of the most minute crumb, or the smallest drop of liquid. Every person who has "swallowed the wrong way" the smallest substance, whether of liquid or solid, knows the feeling of strangulation thereby occasioned. A man cannot, if he would, voluntarily swallow any liquid or solid into the lungs, or the passage leading to them. Herein lies the true reason why Consumption has been so incurable.

As to the entire apparatus, we have no hesitation in saying that we regard it as a wonderful invention—one that, were it not so costly, we have little doubt would be adopted by every hospital and medical collage in the country. We are satisfied it would well repay, even if he had to journey all the way from Europe, the scientific man to see and examine it. It is a marvel of mechanical complexity, and yet, when its multiform uses are considered, of extreme simplicity and great beauty. That it will in every respect fulfill the expectations of the inventor, we have every reason to believe. It has been constructed with an accurate knowledge of its ultimate uses. One so experienced in the specialities for which it is particularly intended as is Dr. Von Eisenberg, and for which he has long felt the necessity in his practice, could make no failure. With it he is enabled to surmount obstacles that were hitherto deemed all but impossible to control. He can now approach with certainty and diagnose thoroughly every disease that, in the course of his extended practice, he aims to master. To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we earnestly suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. VON EISENBERG. There he will be speedily made to know the possibility of a cure in even complicated cases. We hereto observe that the apparatus is intended also to bring the etherealized medicines into direct action upon the nerves. The nervous system is the source of many diseases. All physicians admit this, and all profess at least to be able to apply a remedy. The Allopathic, Homeopathic and Hydropathic, by prescribing opiates, anodynes, &c., may, and do, alleviate the pain arising from impaired or diseased nerves; but this does not restore the nerve, it is only temporary relief—a relief, too, to some one nerve at the expense of the entire system. The Æsthetico-Neuralgicon of Dr. Von Eisenberg not merely allays the irritation, but restores the nerve to its normal condition. The Doctor's theory is, that each nerve has a specific office, and has its own peculiar susceptibility. Thus, for example, the nerve of vision is insensible to touch; and, on the other hand, one nerve of touch is insensible to light, and so on through the whole system.

From the Journal of Commerce.

We think it is but just to Dr. Von Eisenberg to call public attention to him. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, if not actually praying for death, who are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is in his power to make them whole or not.

HEARING RESTORED BY A SINGLE APPLICATION OF THE ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.
READ! READ!

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1865.

I have been induced, by the great number of certificates continually published in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's skill, to apply to him for advice concerning my deafness of many years' standing. I placed myself under his care, and to my utmost delight he made me hear perfectly well by a single painless application of Dr. Von Eisenberg's "Æsthetico-Neuralgicon." I have great pleasure in being able to state that his skill in restoring hearing surpasses anything I ever saw or heard of. His attention to the patient is highly commendable.

JOHN WAKELY, No. 104 Monroe-st.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF THE CHRONIC CATARRH, ASSUMING THE FORM OF CONSUMPTION.

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, and a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting of blood. I have been treated by many eminent physicians without success. Recently the Catarrh became so offensive that I could not go into society. Hearing of DR. VON EISENBERG'S new invention, I thought I would apply to him as a last resource. Having been satisfied with his diagnosis, I submitted to his treatment, and have every reason to be abundantly satisfied, as I am completely cured, and my health so much renovated that I feel better than I felt for the last fifteen years. It is a blessing that experience gives the Doctor the power to restore such a shattered constitution to perfect vigor. I now feel very happy to be able to give this testimonial in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's inimitable skill.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS,
Meserole-av.,
Greenpoint, Long Island.

RESTORATION OF SIGHT.

I, Lawrence Grenna, No. 186 East 36th-st., New-York City, have been suffering from blindness of the left eye for a considerable period. The eye was continually in a state of great inflammation, from which the good eye became affected, and, indeed, my general health was greatly injured by it. Hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation, and as every one said mine was a hopeless case, I called on the Doctor, who, after examining me, undertook my case, and within a fortnight I found myself almost completely cured. It is now a month since I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's treatment, and I am happy to be able to state that the inflammation is entirely gone, so that I see perfectly with both eyes, added to which I am in good health—a blessing I have not enjoyed since I was blind. I do conscientiously and gratefully swear to the above statement, in a court of justice, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, the 10th day of October, 1864.

LAWRENCE GRENNA.

Sworn before me this 10th day of October, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

{ The Grand seal of the }
{ New-York Mayoralty. }

Thousands of testimonials similar to the above can be seen at Dr VON EISENBERG'S office,

No. 816 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLOTHING.

FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN.
FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN.

CLARK, TRAPHAGEN & HUNTER,
CLARK, TRAPHAGEN & HUNTER,

398, 400 AND 402 BOWERY,
398, 400 AND 402 BOWERY,

OPPOSITE THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY,
OPPOSITE THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY,

OFFER THE FOLLOWING INDUCEMENTS:
OFFER THE FOLLOWING INDUCEMENTS:

TEN DOLLAR BUSINESS COATS.
TEN DOLLAR BUSINESS COATS.

FIFTEEN DOLLAR OVERCOATS.
FIFTEEN DOLLAR OVERCOATS.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLAR BUSINESS SUITS.
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLAR BUSINESS SUITS.

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MEN, BOYS AND YOUTH
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WILLIAM WADE'S,
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Nos. 423 and 425 HUDSON-ST.,
Nos. 423 and 425 HUDSON-ST.,

20 PER CENT.
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BROADWAY RATES.
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DR. WISTAR'S
BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
CURES
All diseases of the
THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.

For sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York,
S. W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston,
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See to-day's WEEKLY REVIEW.

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Mexican Loan.

RUMORED DEPARTURE OF MAXIMILIAN'S CONFIDENTIAL AGENT FOR MEXICO.

The offer of the new loan for the Republic of Mexico is reported in a very favorable state of progress. Those having charge of the affair state the receipt of letters from bankers and others, who desire further information on the subject.

Owing to delays, the bonds have not yet left the hands of the printer, but the agent, J. W. CORLIES, expects to have an installment ready next week. They are rapidly fitting up their offices, and will in a few days proceed to regular and active business. We have seen a proof of the $500 bonds. They are printed on sheets twenty-two inches by fifteen, engraved by the United States Bank Note Company of this city. The face is surrounded by a handsome border printed in green, and the ground of the sheet of coupons, forty in number, attached to the bond, is of the same color. The reverse of the instrument is printed in red, with the figures 500 very prominent on the back of the bond itself, while below a translation is printed in red and white of each coupon on the other side. The American flag, in which the figure of Liberty is draped, the legend "Monroe Doctrine" on her scroll.

The agents state that in addition to the government pledges, the additional security is offered of 5,000,000 acres of agricultural and 500,000 acres of mineral lands in Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, valued at $55,000,000, as a guarantee for the payment of principal and interest.

It was currently reported in certain Mexican sympathizing circles, yesterday, that Señor ARROYO, who has been generally considered MAXIMILIAN'S confidential agent and special adviser, in this city, and who claims sometimes to be his Consul-General for this port, is about leaving New-York for Mexico. It was said that he would take passage in the steamer *Vera Cruz*, which sails on the 8th of next month. Others will have it that the matter of his departure is so urgent that he will charter a special steamer, and so anticipate the regular packet.

Various reasons are given for this sudden return to Mexico of Señor ARROYO, but the majority tend to the view that he is startled with the new loan, and now goes to report in person to his chief on the state of the country and the loan. At any rate, his departure for Vera Cruz, if it really takes place, is suggestive of the fears and apprehensions entertained by the "Empire" regarding the probable course of events in the United States.

Inquests by Coroner Wildey.

ARREST AND SUICIDE OF THE WASHINGTON MURDERER.

A year or more ago LEVI L. FARWELL, of Concord, Mass., became enamored of HARRIET WELLES, of Albany, mistress of a brothel. This female dallied with him a while, and once accompanied him to his parents' abode, in Concord, and there passed as his wife; but the dalliance was of short duration. The female recently changed her place of abode to the Second Ward of Washington City, and FARWELL followed her thither and there pressed his suit, but was rejected; and resolved that if the object of his affections would not become his bride she should marry no other man, he went to her bed-chamber and applied chloroform while she slept, on Monday morning last, and having paralyzed her with the ether, strangled her and thrust her corpse into a closet. He fled to this city, taking a small gold watch which she had worn. Chief of Police A. C. RICHARDS, of Washington, having secured a description of the fugitive and the watch, telegraphed to the Metropolitan Police, and our detective officers—ELDER and MCCORD—putting their peculiar machinery in motion, traced him, after searching three days and nights, to a house in West Broadway, and there captured him on Thursday evening. When taken, FARWELL had his victim's watch on his person, and knowing it to be the only tangible evidence against him, strove to conceal it; but in this attempt he was defeated. Detectives ELDER and MCCORD took their prisoner to Police Headquarters and incarcerated him in Murderer's Cell—the same wherein BEALE and KENNEDY, and another murderer who committed suicide therein, were held while in custody at Headquarters—and he was left for the night under care of doorman ROBERT P. BROWN. Inspector LEONARD, meantime, telegraphed to Washington, and Detective JOHN A. W. CLARVOE, of that city, was dispatched to receive the prisoner; but on the officer's arrival here, yesterday morning, FARWELL was found to have committed suicide. It appears that subsequent to his imprisonment at about 10 o'clock on Thursday evening, his food was passed into his cell on a tin plate—the attendants giving him no knife or fork, lest he should make improper use thereof; and having no sharp instrument, he tore the plate in two, and with its jagged edges opened a vein in his right arm, and, lying over on his prison couch, died of hemorrhage. Murderers' Cell, wherein FARWELL died, is on the ground or basement floor, underneath the Detective's office, and is approached by a staircase from that office or from the apartments of the Broadway Police, on the Mott-street side of the police building; but it is surrounded by solid masonry and seldom visited at night, it being the duty of the night watchmen merely to see that no prisoner escapes. The cell is so situated that the inmate is completely concealed from the watchmen outside, and all that the police can do to prevent their prisoners from committing suicide in this place is to deprive them of weapons. When found, yesterday morning, the body was quite cold, and under the head was a blood-stained note, written in pencil, bequeathing FARWELL's effects to his brother, and saying that he was going to meet "HATTIE." Coroner WILDEY impaneled a jury, and a verdict of "suicide" having been rendered, the body was surrendered to Mr. CHARLES B. FARWELL, of Washington, brother of the deceased. FARWELL was 36 years of age. His victim, who was aged about 35 years, was respectably connected, and had a son at school at New-Brunswick, N. J.

FATALLY BURNED.

LUCINDA A. PHILLIPS, a colored child of 10 years, was mortally burned, on Thursday night, at her parents' dwelling, No. 94 Attorney-street, her garments having taken fire from a piece of burning paper with which her little sister had been playing. The jury found a verdict of "accidental burning."

The Naval Boat Race.

The contest between the *Algonquin* and the *Winooski* is practically at an end. The *Winooski* stopped her engines at 4 30 yesterday afternoon, she having run for 96 hours without any stoppage whatever. At the time of stopping, the engines of the *Winooski* were in as good, if not better, condition than when she began the trial. On the other hand, it is said that the engines of the *Algonquin* will require several new tubes before she can again resume the contest.

Mr. DICKERSON alleges, among other things, that the accident to the *Winooski's* wheel might have been avoided, and that it "*was allowed*" to take place with a view of increasing the number of revolutions made by the *Winooski*.

Capt. COOPER, of the *Winooski*, has requested us to state that the accident was *inevitable*, and had the engines of the *Winooski* been stopped the coal barge would have drifted under the wheel of the *Winooski*, and the damage would have been much more serious. Further, at the time of the stoppage of the *Algonquin*, the *Winooski's* throttle-valves were wide open, so that Mr. DICKERSON had no cause for acting in the manner he did.

We do not know what the next move on the part of the rivals will be, but it is currently reported that they will begin another trial of 96 hours on Monday or Tuesday next. In this trial each vessel will be allowed to burn as much coal as she can.

The National Game.

The return match at base ball between the gentlemen of the Thompson Social Club and the compositors of the DAILY TIMES establishment was played on Friday afternoon, on the Gotham Grounds, Elysian Fields. It was a pleasant and enlivening game throughout. The following is the score:

DAILY TIMES.			THOMPSON'S SOCIAL.		
Wells, p.	1	5	Sharp, p.	0	8
Payne, c.	2	3	Rosell, 1st b.	4	2
Shook, 1st b.	2	4	Sturgis, c.	4	5
Dunscomb, 3d b.	2	2	Ripley, 3d b.	1	6
Thompson, l. f.	4	1	Boyd, 3d b.	1	1
Horsnell, c. f.	2	3	Brill, l. f.	1	6
Bodwell, 2d b.	2	3	Thompson, c. f.	3	3
McPherson, s. s.	4	1	Smith, s. s.	3	2
W. Young, r. f.	2	3	Plumer, r. f.	2	4
Total	21	25	Total	21	28

Music in the Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that if the weather is fine, there will be music on the Mall at the Park, to-day, at 3 P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Overture, "Le Pre Aux Clercs" .... Herold
2. Promenade, "Flung in the Winds" ...H. B. Dodworth
3. Waltz, "Song of the Thames" .... Kuhner

PART II.

4. "Charivari" Pot Pouri .... Hamm
5. Song, "Kathleen Mavourneen" .... Crouch
6. "Humorism" Polka .... Bilse
7. Grand overture to "Rienzi" .... Richard Wagner

PART III.

8. Quick March, "Walram" .... Kela Bela
9. Salute a la France, from "La Fille Du Regiment" .... Donizetti
10. March, "Defilier" .... Siebold
11. Mazourka, "Gus aus der Feine .... Heinsdorf

The Union.

Parade of the First Division National Guards.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST DIV. N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 13.—This division will parade on Wednesday, the first day of November next, and will be reviewed by His Excellency Gov. FENTON, and the General Staff of the State.

The division line will be formed in Fourteenth-street, with the right on Broadway, at 11 o'clock A. M. precisely, and the review will take place at 11½ o'clock, immediately after the salute is fired in Union-square. The salute will be fired by a detachment of the Fourth Regiment, Col. TELLER, under the direction of Col. BURGER, commanding the Second Brigade. Brig.-Gen. HALL will detail a troop of horse from his brigade as an escort to the Commander-in-Chief, to report at his headquarters quarter before 11 o'clock A. M.

The line of march will be up the Fourth-avenue to Twenty-third-street, through Twenty-third-street to Madison-avenue, up Madison-avenue to Thirty-fourth-street, through Thirty-fourth-street to Fifth-avenue, down Fifth-avenue to the Washington Parade Ground, and paying the honors of a marching salute to the Commander-in-Chief in front of the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

The division staff will assemble at the quarters of the Major-General at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Captain OTTO's troop will report for escort duty at the same time.

The Commissary-General will issue ammunition for the Governor's salute upon a requisition from Col. TELLER. By order of Major-General,

CHAS. W. SANDFORD.
ALEX. HAMILTON, Div. Insp.
CHAS. H. TOMES, Maj. and A. D. C.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LARCENY IN THE U. S. APPRAISER'S OFFICE.—Collector KING having informed Justice DOWLING that he suspected an employe of the Appraiser's office of theft, the Justice deputed Capt. JOURDAN and Sergt. QUINN, of the Sixth Ward, to make an investigation. The result was, that they arrested, yesterday, LEWIS H. VAN SCHAICK, on charge of stealing a piece of dress silk. The charge was preferred by Ex-Police Justice JEREMIAH LOTHROP, and on his affidavit the accused was required to find $1,000 bail to answer a charge of grand larceny.

SPURIOUS REVENUE STAMPS ON CIGARS.—Cigar manufacturers complain that spurious cigar-stamps are openly sold in this market, the price of the counterfeits being $2 50 per thousand. The party who manufactures them is alleged to have a partner in the business, who, as soon as he finds cigars bearing these stamps put on the market, gives information to the government, and procures their confiscation. The manufacturers charge that government officials connive at these frauds, and they call on the Treasury Department to have the matter investigated at once.

THE NEW TEMPLE.—On Wednesday last ground was broken for the new Temple of the Congregation Emanuel. The ceremony was performed under the supervision of the Building Committee, and an eloquent address was delivered by Rev. Dr. ADLER. After these proceedings, the gentlemen present proceeded, by invitation, to the residence of the President, Mr. LEWIS MAY, in Thirty-sixth-street, where a fine repast was spread out, to which full justice was done. We understand that the new synagogue, with the grounds, will cost some $325,000, and the edifice will undoubtedly be one of the finest in the city.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions in Admiralty on Appeal.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

LIMITATION OF CARRIER'S CONTRACT—BAD STOWAGE.

James B. Ellman et al. vs. The Brig David & Caroline.—This was an appeal by the libelants from a decree of the District Court of the Southern District, against them. The facts sufficiently appear in the decision.

NELSON, C. J.—The libel in this case was filed to revover damages for injury to the cargo, consisting of five clay retorts, shipped from Antwerp and bound for the port of New-York.

The retorts are hollow-ware, some 24 inches wide, a half circle, and flat at the bottom; external measure, from 28 to 36 inches; height, 20 inches; hollow part, 20 by 12 inches, and from 8 to 9 feet long; weighing from 1,500 to 1,800 pounds each; thickness of the ware, 2½ to 3 inches.

It is insisted on the part of the libelants that the damage which was occasioned by the breaking of the retorts is attributable to unskillful stowage, which is denied by the claimant. Some of these retorts were cased in wood, some in straps, and others in straw. This, it appears, is the usual way in which these articles are shipped. Most of the retorts broken were cased in straw, and were stowed across and resting upon two transverse beams in the hold of the vessel, the ends projecting over the beams some two feet. They were piled up three or four tiers one above the other on the beams without any support at the ends or middle, and, as is claimed, were broken by the weight. The preponderance of the proof is, that this was bad stowage, and occasioned the damage complained of. Indeed, the evidence is nearly all one way on this point. But, it is insisted by the claimant, that the retorts cased in straw were not in a proper state or condition to be shipped with safety for any considerable voyage; and that, if they had been cased in wood or strips, even as stowed, the damage would not have occurred. But there are two answers to this objection—first, the carrier should not have received them in this condition; or, if he chose to do so, he should have seen to it that they were stowed, reference being had to the imperfect state of the covering—and, second, the proofs show that this is not an uncommon or unusual condition in which these articles are shipped.

It is further insisted that the vessel encountered a severe storm in the course of her voyage, in which she was thrown upon her beam ends, and that the damage was occasioned by a peril of the sea.

This would, doubtless, have been a good answer to the allegations of damage, were it not for the proofs of unskillful stowage. That sufficiently accounts for the breakage of the retorts from the weight of the incumbent tiers, without proper dunnage upon the transverse beams of the vessel.

It is, also, urged that a memorandum at the foot of the bill of lading, as follows: "Ship not accountable for leakage, breakage and rust," exempts the carrier from responsibility. But, the answer is, this cannot excuse negligence and want of skill in the stowage of retorts.

We think the court below erred, and that the decree must be reversed, and a decree entered for the libelant to recover his damages—with reference to clerk, &c.

For libelants and appellants, Mr. Edwards; for appellee, Mr. Duke.

COLLISION—TOWBOAT AND VESSEL AT DOCK.

John E. Williams et al. vs. The Steamtug Vanderbilt.—This was an appeal by the libelants from a decree of the District Court dismissing the libel.

NELSON, C. J.—This is a case of collision between the ship *Chancellor*, owned by the libelants, and a derrick in tow of the steamtug, the former lying at the time at the dock of the Brooklyn Gas Company, which is below and to the westward of the navy-yard. The derrick is a heavy mass of timber and plank, seventy-six feet square, with a large frame erected thereon, and used for raising heavy weights. It is unmanageable by any of the usual means of managing a vessel, having no sails or sweeps. The government had chartered the tug to move this derrick with a gang of men from the navy-yard to the lower bay, for the purpose of laying down moorings for a compass station. There was a strong half ebb tide running at the time the tug came out from the navy-yard with her tow, which caught the derrick and swept it down against the *Chancellor* at the dock, doing the damage complained of.

The court below dismissed the libel, on the ground that the only fault that could be imputed to the tug was that she left the navy-yard at an improper stage of the tide, which endangered the *Chancellor*; but that, as the tug was in the service of the government and exclusively under its control, the master of the tug was not responsible for the time when she started for the lower bay.

It now appears, from proofs taken in this court, that the command of the tug was not under the control of the officers or officer of the government, but under the control and orders of the Captain, and that he gave the only order as to the time of starting down the bay with the derrick and moorings. It further appears, by the new proofs, that there was negligence or want of skill in the navigation of the tug while coming out from the navy-yard in the then state of the tide, and that the accident might have been avoided by keeping the tug further out in the river.

Decree below reversed, and decree for libelants with reference to clerk.

For libelants, Messrs. Owen, Gray & Owen; for appellees, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

Title to Real Estate—An Important Question of Practice—The Rights of Executors Under a Will, and the Duties of Trustees in the Sale of Property.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Presiding Justice Ingraham.

In the matter of the petition of Margaret R. Bull, for the sale of real estate, &c.—A motion was made by John Kerr to be released from his purchase of lots bought by him at a sale made by Hon. John S. Hoffman, as referee, in July, 1865. The alleged cause of this motion is that the title is imperfect. The lots in question were devised by John Tonnele, deceased, to his executors in trust for his granddaughter Margaret (now Mrs. Bull) for life, and after her death they were to go to her lawful issue, or in default of issue, to Mrs. Susan Hall and John Tonnele, Jr. The will of J. Tonnele, Sr., was proved before the Surrogate in the year 1849; three executors named in the will qualified as such. In 1863 Mr. Francis E. Bergen, one of the executors named, was removed by the Surrogate from his office, because of his continued absence in Europe. By virtue of two acts of the Legislature, one passed at the session of 1864, and the other in the early part of the present year, on the petition of the life tenant, Mrs. Bull, the Supreme Court of the State was authorized to direct the fee of the lots to be sold, and notice was to be given to the remainder men of the intention of such sale. Under and by virtue of these acts such proceedings were had that a sale was ordered and the lots were sold. Seven of them were purchased by Mr. Kerr. The deed which was thereupon tendered was executed by only two of the trustees, and by Mrs. Bull and her husband.

The motion is now made on behalf of Mr. Kerr, to be released from his purchase, on the ground that Francis E. Bergen, the other trustee should have joined in the deed; that his removal by the Surrogate as executor, did not disqualify him to act as trustee, and that the Supreme Court alone has the power to remove a trustee. It was furthermore contended that all the remainder men should have joined in the deed, and that Eloise Tonnele, who is an infant daughter of John Tonnele, Jr., was not properly served. On the part of Mrs. Bull it was consented that Mrs. Hall and the adult heirs would unite in the conveyance, or they would execute a release. The case was argued at much length. The court took the papers and reserved its decision.

The Oath Required by One Making Application for Admission to the Bar of the United States Court.

The following is a copy of the oath which Mr. Henry S. Foote, late of Mississippi, refused to take on Thursday, when, on motion of D. S. Dickinson, he was presented for admission to the bar of the United States Court, as already published in the TIMES:

Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, ss.: I, H. S. Foote, do solemnly swear that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me, God. Sworn, &c.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The wills of the following-named persons have been admitted during the week, ending Oct. 28:

Elizabeth Damm, A. W. H. Ireland, Charles F. Park, D. J. Carroll, Eliza F. Blondell, George Ohliger, Charles E. Pierson, E. B. Wilson, E. B. Graves, Robert C. Evans, Catharine A. Wells, John Roberts, Peter Botes.

The will of Elizabeth Damm, after enumerating certain other bequests, directs that the residue be given to the German Lutheran Trinity Congregation in the City of New-York, to be used for any purpose pertaining to the advancement of the interests of such congregation, in the disseminmation of the Gospel and the establishment of the welfare of the congregation, and that in case such bequest shall not vest, then to the Evangelical Ministers' Seminary, in St. Louis.

The will of A. W. H. Ireland directs that $500 of his property be distributed among the deserving poor without regard to religious belief, and a sum not exceeding $1,000 to be employed in developing the petroleum oil lands in the State of Pennsylvania, in which the decedent was interested.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—OCT. 27.

By Justice Moncrief.

John McChain vs. Thomas L. Brooks; motion granted and stay of proceedings directed. Thomas S. Pierce vs. James McNulty; motion granted. Frederick Nichols vs. John Jay; motion granted without costs. Jeremiah J. Colman vs. Anthony Aarfemaugh, &c.; motion granted and cause referred to a referee to hear, &c. Andrew H. Ward vs. James Waterhouse; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 27.

By Judge Cardozo.

Jarvis vs. Hatch; motion denied—see memorandum. Cummings vs. Irwin; motion granted, with $10 costs to abide the event. Stephens vs. Lewis; motion denied, with $10 costs. Magrene vs. Dureeh; motion granted—see memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 27.

By Presiding Justice Ingraham.

Samuel T. Keese vs. Oliver M. Pettit et al; motion denied without costs—temporary injunction dissolved. Gilbert B. Noxon vs. Wm. Fogarty, et al.; report confirmed. B. Lorillard vs. N. G. Chappel et al.; motion denied defendants—costs to abide the event. Wm. Elting vs. The Metallic Car Spring Company; the plaintiff was entitled to the costs of the motion—$10; if paid in ten days, the motion is denied; otherwise granted with $10 costs. Fanny Bonestein vs. Wolf Bonestein; report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted. Jacob Wentzler vs. Paulina Wentzler; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Henry Falls vs. A. H. Woodruff; motion denied; plaintiff's costs $10, to abide the event. Jane Webb vs. James Buckalew; motion granted on payment of costs of motion, $10. Frank Heide vs. Elizabeth Heide; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Jacob F. Bird vs. Anna F. Bird; in actions for divorce for adultery it is a matter of course to require a payment to the wife, if dependent, of sufficient amount to enable her to conduct her defence; for this purpose a reference is necessary, and the referee may also inquire whether the defendant is able to pay any sum for alimony, and if so, how much.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM ORDER—OCT. 27.

By Justice Barnard.

Ordered, that in all applications for judgments against the Mayor, &c., of New-York, to be made at Special Term or Chambers, for want of an answer or other cause under the statute of 1865, the same will not be signed by the Judge, unless proof is furnished of five days' previous notice of such application having been served on the Comptroller and Mayor, and on affidavit produced at the time to the court, made by the plaintiff, showing the facts upon which he relies for recovery, and that the amount claimed by him is actually due at the time of the application.

GEO. G. BARNARD, Justice.

By Justice Clerke.

F. L. Hanks vs. James M. Drake; motion for a new trial denied, with $10 costs. See opinion,

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

THE SENTENCE OF WAGNER THE MURDERER.

At the opening of the Court the prisoner, George Wagner, was placed at the bar, attended by his counsel.

Assistant District Attorney Hutchings said that it became his painful duty to move that the judgment of the Court be pronounced against George Wagner, who had been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Mr. Stewart, the senior counsel, said that he desired to move for an arrest of judgment, which being denied, the prisoner was asked what he had to say, to which the junior counsel, Mr. Cohen, responded as follows:

If your Honor please, as counsel for the unfortunate prisoner, who, so far as your Honor's Court is concerned, is about to receive the fatal sentence, which tells him that his days on earth are numbered; and speaking for him, he has but little to say. We have impressed upon his mind the solemnity of the ordeal through which he is about to pass, nor have we failed to excite in him a consciousness of the doom to which your Honor, as a vindicator of the law, is about to sentence him. George Wagner, in his behalf, desires me to say, that the crime for which his life is called on to pay penalty, was never, even for an instant, premeditated by him. It was done in a few brief moments, when reason had left her throne, and frenzy had usurped her place. The occurrences immediately preceding and succeeding his offence are to him a perfect blank, and the reasons which impelled him to the deed are incomprehensible to his mind. This much is all he has to say in extenuation, if not vindication of a crime, the sequel to which and its consequences, are likely to be as fatal to him as they were to her whom he has slain. He desires to express his gratitude to your Honor, the District-Attorney and his counsel, for the very fair manner in which his trial has been conducted. George Wagner, the felon and outcast, whose name will be handed down as a bye-word, a reproach, and a fearful example, has concluded his appeal to an earthly tribunal. His next appeal must be made to that tribunal supreme to us all.

THE SENTENCE.

His Honor then pronounced the following sentence:

George Wagner: Twice already, within the present year, it has been my painful duty to pronounce upon prisoners, standing where you now stand, the terrible sentence of death. In the one case it was upon a criminal who had plunged his knife to the hilt in the neck of his fellow-man; in the other upon one who had murdered his wife, as you murdered yours, by dashing out her brains with an ax. In the last-named case and yours there are features of striking similarity, but I will not pause to speak of them. It appears by the evidence taken on your trial that you and your wife were living together in apparent peace and harmony. The witnesses all concur in saying that you had been an industrious and inoffensive man, a journeyman cabinet-maker, who had earned the good opinion of your employers. Shortly before that fatal day, which ushered in her horrible death and your ruin, you had commenced business for yourself, in the house in which you and she were living. You had employed workmen to make the needed repairs. While they were at work you left the house, and while they were still working you returned. You passed through the basement where they were, and went upstairs where your wife was. Directly a scream of a woman in agony was heard, and you were seen standing or kneeling over her, holding in your hands the handle of an axe—the head of which was deeply imbedded in her brain. You had killed her, sent her into the presence of her God, without a moment's warning. You passed out of the house, and when asked why you had done the deed, replied "trouble in the house," and "there was a cause which would be found out some other day." What the trouble was, or what the cause was, has never been disclosed. It remains a secret locked in your own breast. Whether she had sinned, or whether you had, you have never told, and it may be, you never will. Earnestly and ably as your counsel, (junior and senior,) defended you, you could not escape conviction of murder in the first degree. In the eye of the law, that conviction was inevitable, and the verdict of the jury was right. For that crime, the penalty is death, and that penalty you must pay. It is my solemn duty to warn you to prepare for it. Do not delude yourself with the hope of pardon or escape. Receive in your lonely cell those ministers of God, who, in their Master's name, visit those who are in prison, giving Christian consolation to those who are about to die. Upon your bended knees ask of your Maker forgiveness of your sins, and for the strength and courage you will so greatly need in the terrible hour of death. There is no sin so great it cannot be forgiven, no suffering so intense that it cannot be borne if, with penitent heart, you ask your God to give you strength to bear it. Listen, now, to the sentence of the court, which is: That you be taken hence to the prison from whence you came, there to be confined until Friday, the 15th day of December, 1865, and that on that day you be hanged by the neck until you be dead—and may God have mercy on you.

The death warrant was then read and delivered to Sheriff Kelly, with whom the prisoner departed, the scene being a very affecting one and producing a deep impression upon those who witnessed it.

STEALING GOODS.

William H. Blake was tried on an indictment for grand larceny, in having induced a certain carman to convert some goods to his own use. The carman, Oscar Cornwell, was directed by a clerk in the employ of Chas. H. Welling & Co., of No. 35 Murray-street, to take three cases of muslins to the depot of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, Pier No. 1, North River, and at the corner of Broadway and Vesey-street the prisoner jumped on the car and rode to the depot. While they were waiting there until other vehicles got out of the way, the prisoner suggested that there was a chance for the carman to make a "nice little pile," and then, taking the receipt-book, signed the agent's name, after which the goods were driven to a store in Eighth-avenue, where they were taken into the basement. The value of the goods was $1,989. The prisoner was found guilty and sent to the State Prison for one year.

ACQUITTED.

Jane McDermott and Ann McBride were placed on trial for stealing some money from a young man who had been in their room.

The complainant stated that on the 10th of October he was on a spree; met with McBride; went to her apartment, having $196; he "bought everything," thereby spending $25; the remainder he rolled in a handkerchief and put in his pocket; when he awoke in the morning his money was missing, and then he accused the girls who were in bed with him of taking it. They were arrested and searched, but no money was found in their possession. The evidence against the prisoners being insufficient, a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Charles Brown and Terence Farley, of an attempt at grand larceny, in stealing from Robert Anderson, at Lovejoy's Hotel, on the 11th of October, a watch and jewelry valued at $211; State Prison for two years and six months. Wm. Bennett, of petty larceny from the person, in stealing, on the 12th of September, from Sarah Driscoll, of No. 1 Second-street, a pocket-book containing $14 75; State Prison two years and six months. Hugh Gallagher, of manslaughter in the fourth degree, in having caused the death of his wife by brutal treatment, on the 5th of September, at No. 92 Mulberry-street; State Prison two years.

SENTENCED.

The following persons having been previously convicted or pleaded guilty were sentenced:

Beltshazzer Hildebrand, burglary, third degree, Penitentiary one year; James Dayton, grand larceny, Penitentiary one year; Elizabeth Kouke, attempt at grand larceny, State Prison two years; Henry Smidt, attempt at burglary, third degree, Penitentiary two years and six months; A. McAlear, attempt at burglary, third degree, House of Refuge; Andrew McKay, robbery State Prison seven years.

The grand jurors were discharged for the term, having examined about two hundred cases laid before them, and found some one hundred and sixty indictments.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 27, 1865.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81....C.	106⅝	10	Erie Railroad	92
60,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		1000	do	92⅛
	Ex-Nov. Coup.	103¼	100	do.......s10	92⅛
30,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s.C.		3000	do	92⅜
	New issue, Ex-		100	do.......s30	92
	Nov. Coup.	101¼	1400	do	92⅞
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	92⅞	200	do.......s5	92⅞
2,500	Tr. Notes, 73-10s.		1600	do	93
	First Series	98⅝	300	do.......s30	91⅛
16,000	do...Sec. Ser.	97⅞	300	do.......s30	91⅞
4,500	do..Th'd Ser.	97⅞	100	do.......s30	91⅞
7,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.		200	do.......s30	91⅛
	New Issue	98	700	do.......2d call	93⅞
2,000	Tenn. 6s	87	400	do	93⅛
7,000	Viirgnia 6s	71	100	Erie R. Pref.	83⅛
8,000	Cal. 7s	115	100	Hudson R. R.	106⅛
30,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	28	1000	Reading R.	115⅛
2,000	N.Y.C.7s,'76	102	100	do.......2d call	115
2,000	Erie 4th M.	94	400	do	115⅛
10	Cen. National B'k	108	300	Mil. & P.du C.R.	62⅛
1200	Canton Co.	41	1000	do	63
100	do	41⅛	100	do	63⅛
200	Cumb. Coal Pr.	43	100	Mich. Cen. R....s60	111⅛
600	do	43½	25	do	112⅛
100	do.......b3	43¾	1000	Mich. S. & N. I.	73⅛
10	West. Union Tel.	69	300	do	73⅛
10	do	68⅝	500	do	73⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co.	48⅞	300	do	73⅞
100	Copake Iron Mine.	1½	500	do.......2d call	73⅛
100	Bruns.Land Co.	11	200	Ill. Cen. R.	135⅛
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	97¾	200	Chic. & N. W.	30⅜
300	do	97⅞	300	do	31
400	do	97⅞	200	do	30⅞
1000	do	97⅞	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	65
200	do.......b10	97⅞	300	do	65⅛
100	do.......s30	96⅞	700	do	65⅛
100	do.......s30	96⅞	100	do	65⅛
200	do.......2d call	97⅞	400	do	65⅞
100	do.......s30	97	300	do	66
200	Clev. & Pitts. R.s30	80⅞	200	do	65⅞
500	do	81⅛	100	do.......b10	66
200	do.......s30	81	100	do.......2d call	65⅞
400	do	81⅛	25	Cleve.,Col.&Cin.R.	127
1500	do	81⅛	700	Chi. & R. I.	108
1000	do	81⅞	40	Chi., Bur. & Q.	139
500	do.......2d call	81	800	P., F. W. & C.	98⅞
700	do	81⅛	500	do	98⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S.6s, 5-20s. C.		100	Quick. Min. Co.	48⅛
	Ex-Nov. Coup.	103	200	do.......b30	49
4,000	U. S. 6s,5-20s..C.		200	do	44⅞
	New Issue, Ex-		400	Mariposa M. Co.	11½
	Nov. Coup.	101¼	200	Erie Railroad	92⅞
28,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s.		1000	do	93½
	First Series	98	400	do	92⅞
5,000	do	97⅞	200	do.......s30	91
2,000	do	67⅞	100	Hud. Riv. R.	106⅛
2,000	do...Sec. Ser.	97⅞	1600	Reading R.	114⅞
10,000	do. Third Ser.	97⅞	500	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	72⅞
10,000	U.S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer.		500	Cleve. & Pitts.	80¼
	New issue	97½	200	do.......s30	79⅞
6,000	Missouri 6s	77	400	do	80⅞
35,000	Tenn. 6s......b10	88	400	do.......b10	80⅛
15,000	do	87½	200	do.......s30	80
400	Canton Co.	41½	300	Ch. & N. W. Pr.	65⅛
100	Mil. & P. du C.	63¾	200	Chic. & R. I.	107⅞
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	98⅞	100	do	107⅞

OPEN BOARD—9½ A. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	28	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	81⅛
100	N. Y. Cen	98⅛	200	do.......s3	81¼
600	do	98⅛	500	do	81¼
100	do.......c	98⅞	2800	do.......b3	81⅛
1000	Erie Railway	93⅞	2200	do.......c	81¼
300	do	93⅛	200	do.......c	81⅜
200	do.......b3	93⅛	1700	do	81⅜
100	do.......c	93⅛	100	Chic. & R. I.......c	107⅞
1500	do	93⅛	100	Chi. & N. W.	30⅞
100	do.......s3	93⅛	100	do.......b3	30⅞
100	do.......c	92½	200	do.......c	30½
100	do.......b3	93⅞	200	Chi. & N. W.Pr..s3	64⅞
100	do.......b10	93⅞	300	do	65
200	Reading R.	115⅞	100	do.......s3	65
200	do.......c	115⅞	200	do	65⅛
200	do.......b10	115½	500	do	65⅛
800	do	115⅞	100	do.......s3	65⅛
900	Mich. S. & N. I.	73⅞	100	do.......b3	65⅜
300	do.......c	73⅞	300	do.......s3	65¼
1400	do.......b3	74	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	98⅛
500	do	74	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C...c	62⅞
100	do.......b15	74	100	do.......s10	62⅞
100	do.......c	73⅞	200	do.......c	62⅞
200	do.......s3	73⅞	100	Canton Co.	41
100	do.......b3	73⅞	100	do	41⅛
100	do.......s3	73⅞	400	Brunswick Land	11

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

400	N. Y. Cen. R.	97⅛	2400	Cleve. & Pitts.	80⅞
400	do.......c	97¼	2100	do	81
100	do.......s3	97⅛	900	do.......c	80⅞
200	do.......b3	97⅞	1800	do.......b3	81
400	Erie Railroad	92⅞	900	do	80⅞
600	do.......s3	92⅞	200	do.......b3	80⅞
400	do.......s3	92⅞	200	do.......c	80⅞
200	do	92⅞	300	Chic. & N. W.	30½
300	do.......b3	92⅞	100	do.......s3	30½
300	do	92⅞	100	Chic. & R. I.....b3	107⅛
500	do	93	200	do	107⅛
600	do.......b3	93	100	do	107⅛
200	do.......c	93	200	do	107⅛
200	do.......s3	93	100	do.......s3	107⅛
1400	do.......s3	92⅞	100	Chic. & N.W.Pr...c	65⅞
200	do.......c	92⅞	200	do	65⅞
200	do.......b10	99	200	do.......s3	65⅞
400	Hud. R. R.	106⅛	100	do.......s3	65¼
300	Reading R.	114⅞	100	do.......s30	65⅛
200	do.......bty	115	100	do.......s60	64⅞
400	Mich. S. & N. I.	71⅞	100	do	65⅞
500	do.......c	72⅞	100	do.......b3	65½
100	do.......b3	72⅞	100	P., F. W. & C.	98⅞
100	do.......c	72⅞	100	Mil. & P. Du C.	62⅞
200	do.......s3	72⅞	800	do	63
100	do.......b3	72⅞	100	do.......c	62⅞
200	do	72⅞	100	do.......s3	62⅞
800	do	73	200	do.......s3	63
200	do.......b3	73	300	Canton Co.	41⅛
100	do.......c	72⅞	100	do	41⅜
100	do.......c	73	200	Cum. Coal	43
400	Mariposa M. Co.	11	200	Bruns. Land Co..b3	11

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	N. Y. Central	96⅞	1000	M. So. & N. I.	72⅞
400	do	96⅞	100	do.......b3	72⅞
200	do.......b3	96⅞	300	Cleve. & Pitts.	80¼
100	do.......s3	96⅞	700	do.......b3	80¼
500	Erie Railroad	92	900	do	80¼
400	do	91⅞	1100	do	80
200	do	91⅞	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.s3	65⅛
200	do.......b3	91⅞	100	do	65⅞
200	do.......b3	91⅞	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	64⅛
1200	do	91⅞	100	do	64⅛
100	do.......b3	91⅞	300	do.......s3	64⅛
300	do.......s3	91⅞	100	do.......s30	64⅛
200	Reading R.....b3	114⅛	100	do	64⅞
200	do	114⅞	100	Canton Co.	41
100	P.,Ft.W.& C.	98	100	do.......b2	41

FRIDAY, Oct. 27—P. M.

The market for Money to-day was easier to the Stock Exchange than for several days previous, but at the full rate of 7 per cent. on call. The Discount Brokers report a continued very full demand at from 7@8 up to 10 ₱ cent. on Merchant paper, 60 days to 4 months. The movement of Cotton from the South to the Southwest is employing a large amount of both Currency and Short Merchant acceptances.

The price of Gold opened rather firmer this evening, but returned to 145½@145⅝ ₱ cent. The Exchange on England fell off to 108½@108¼ ₱ cent. Gold, for the standard signatures of the market, and to f.5,22½@f.5,20 on Paris. Bills on Paris were in better supply, owing in part, to the transhipment of the California Gold bars received yesterday from San Francisco. The amount going forward to-morrow is reckoned at $500,000 or $600,000. Three day bills on London have been done at 109¼ ₱ cent.

The Customs demand for Gold to-day amounts to $296,000, and the Gold interest payments out of the Treasury to $288,000.

On the Stock Exchange the Government 5-20s, old issue, are ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. weaker than on Thursday. On other descriptions the market is steady, with an increasing demand for the 7-30 ₱ cent. Currency Loans. The Railway speculation continued upward and very strong, as well as excited on Erie Shares, at the 5 ₱ cent advance of yesterday. At one time there was an additional advance of 2 ₱ cent., placing the sales at 94 ₱ cent. The bidding then turned downward to 92¼, and soon after reacted, a second time, to 93@93¼ ₱ cent. It was found at the close of delivery hours, 2:15 P. M., that the cash stock was scarce, notwithstanding the large inducements since yesterday to realize on the advance. It was further reported that the Foreign account for advice by Saturday's steamers, are large, and that there being added to the amount previously held on, or for account of the other side, would leave less than two-fifths of the common shares in American control. But this calculation we assume to be independent of the *pro forma* purchase and resale of 28,000 shares previously held under hypothecation, between Mr. DREW and the Company on the 1st September. It is privately stated that since the negotiation of £800,000 Convertible Bonds in London, that this stock is to be taken up by the Company and canceled; but no public explanation on the subject has yet been made.

At the close of business the Railway speculation was less buoyant than in the morning. The following quotations were made at 4 o'clock, compared with Thursday afternoon. The Border State Bonds are higher, and the Miscellaneous Shares steady. Tennessees brought 88 ₱ cent., the highest figure made since 1860. The Railway list closed heavy:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	92⅞	92⅞	Northwest	30⅞	30⅛
U. S. 5-20s	103⅛	103	N. West Pref	64⅞	65⅛
U. S. 7-30s	97⅞	97⅞	Rock Island	107⅞	107⅛
N. Y. Central	97⅞	96⅞	Fort Wayne	97⅞	97⅞
Erie	92⅞	91⅞	Cumb'land Coal	42⅞	42⅞
Hudson	106⅞	106⅛	Quicksilver	48⅞	48⅛
Reading	115	114⅞	Mariposa	11	11
Mich. Southern	72⅞	72⅞	Canton	40⅛	41
Illinois Central	135⅛	135⅛	Ohio Certificates	27⅞	27⅛
Pittsburgh	81	80⅞	American Gold	145⅞	145⅛

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The November half-yearly Dividend of the American Exchange Bank is 5 ₱ cent.:

New-York	113	Bank of N. America	107
Manhattan	127	Hanover	108
Merchants'	110	Metropolitan	117
Mechanics'	111	People's	110
America	130	Market	110
Phenix	99	Nassau	109
Commerce	106	Shoe and Leather	103
Mechanics' Bkg. As.	100	Corn Exchange	108
American Exchange	116½	St. Nicholas	98
Pacific	150	Commonwealth	100
Chatham	130	Park	145
Bank of the Republic	108	First National	220

The following offers were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Han. & St. Jos. Conv	70
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con 1876	103	Tol. & Wab 1st M.	90
Erie 1sts, ex d., '68	102	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex'd	90½
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	95	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	76½
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	94	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	94	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	98
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st M. '77	94	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.	101
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69	102	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.	105
Hud. R. 7s, 2d. S. F., '85	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	94
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1sts	111	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	74
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2ds	90	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	48
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68	92½	Chi. & Alton S. F.	97½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1875	103	Chi. & Alton 1st mort.	95
Alton & T. H. 2ds pref.	79	Chi. & Alton Incom	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. In.	73	Mil. & St. Paul, 1st mor.	85
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	82	Marietta & C. 1st M.	85
Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	80	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	85

The party of English gentlemen connected with the railway interest leave our shores on Wednesday next, after a sixty days' tour through the country, on the steamship *Scotia*, Capt. JUDKINS. For some days past they have been accepting the private hospitalities of the City of New-York. With Mr. BEADELL of the Erie Road, at DELMONICO's, on Tuesday last; with the Loyal League on Wednesday; with Mr. WANN of the Atlantic and Great Western, on Staten Island last evening; and with Mr. EDWIN A. STEVENS, of the Camden and Amboy, this evening. Monday next has been reserved by Sir MORTON PETO to reciprocate these courtesies to himself and his party, at DELMONICO's, in Fourteenth-street. On Tuesday they are to be the guests of Mr. JAY COOKE, on an excursion to the Stirling Iron Works in New Jersey, to return at an early hour in the afternoon.

The Coal Tonnage of the Reading Road this week is to the large figure of 88,000 tons.

We are requested to state that the time for converting Mariposa Common into Preference Shares by paying the assessment of $5 per share, expires on Monday next, October 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The United States Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $1,723,294, including 296,000 from Customs; payments, 4,709,646; balance this evening, 61,841,640.

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $3,137,226 against $721,817 same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	2,476	$1,070,155	219	$92,688	202	$65,666
Man. of Cotton	1,907	603,520	222	55,029	62	16,069
Man. of Silk	463	520,611	144	64,424	35	54,435
Man. of Flax	1,764	482,866	375	113,929	264	72,845
Miscellaneous	323	129,550	77	3,508	28	6,973
Total	6,933	$2,807,702	937	$329,528	591	$215,988
		329,523				2,807,703
Total entered		$3,137,226	Total marketed			$3,022,891

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,

(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Perſons Opening Accounts may Depoſit and Draw as they pleaſe, the ſame as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Intereſt on their daily balance at four per cent.

Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the Purchaſe or Sale of the various iſſues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the uſual commiſſion.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st.
CASH CAPITAL .... $1,000,000.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Which may be made and withdrawn at any time.
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 27, 1865.

Receipts of produce since our last: 18 bbls. Ashes, 15,997 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Corn Meal, 31,120 bushels Wheat, 46,818 bushels Corn, 38,775 bushels Oats, 7,454 bushels Rye, 150 bushels Malt, 992 pkgs. Provisions and 500 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been inactive and nominal, at $8@$8 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet, at 48c.@51c. for Yellow, ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Have been in demand, at steady rates. Adamantine, 27c.@30c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Has been lightly dealt in, but has been held quite firmly. We quote: Java, at 31c.@34c.; Rio, at 18½c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, at 22c.@25c.; Laguayra, at 21c.@24c.; St. Domingo, at 18½c.@19½c. ₱ lb., in gold. 4,000 bags Rio, in bond, were sold at 16½c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand, opening at buoyant prices, but closing heavily. Middlings, 58c.@59½c. ₱ lb. Sales since our last of 4,100 bales. The receipts at this port thus far in the current week have averaged 3,578 bales a day, making 103,361 bales since the 1st inst., and 214,236 bales since the 1st of September.

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day is as follows: Agents' prices.—Brown Cottons—Appleton, A, 36c.; Princeton, 36c.; Albion, 30c.; Portsmouth, U, 28c.; Indian Orchard, W, 31c.; B B, 33c.; C, 36c. Bleached Cottons—Bartlett's, 31-inch, 36½c.; 33 inch, 39c.; 46-inch, 45c.; 45-inch, 52½c.; Wamsutta, 52½c.; Lonsdale, 47½c.; Portsmouth, E, 30c. Prints—Cocheco, 31c.; American, 30c.; Sprague's, 32c.; Richmond, 29c. Tickings—Amoskeag A C A, 82½c.; A B C D, 67½c., 57½c., 50c., 45c. Stripes—Harvester, 36½c.; Portsmouth, 37½c. Denims—Princeton, 50c.; Farmers, 55c.; Haymaker, 52½c. Corset Jeans—Bates, Newmarket, Indian Orchard, 32½c. Canton Flannels—Salmon Falls, Extra, Bleached, 55c.; Brown, 45c.; Cocheco R, 37c. Cambrics—Portland, 23c.; Federal, 24c. Cassimeres—Evans' Silk Mixed, $2 25. Delaines—Hamilton, Pacific and Manchester, 35c. Spool Cotton—Coats' and Clark's, $1 15; Hadley Co., 90c. Hoop Skirts—Duplex Elliptic, in. 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50 ₱ doz.; hoops, $1; S. T. & A. T. Meyer, IXL Skirts, 6 Tapes 1¼ inch, 20 to 40 springs, 50c. ₱ doz. Domestic Corsets—Cave, $10 50 ₱ doz.; Whalebone, $14@$22 ₱ doz. The following dispatches have been bulletined in the Dry Goods Exchange to-day: Cincinnati—Market inactive, with a downward tendency in leading goods. Boston—Market about the same as yesterday. Trade is even. Many buyers of small quantities. No large operations. Louisville—Moderate trade. Prints, jobbing, at 28c.@30c. Brown Sheetings, 34c.@35c. Money easier. Exchange par. Philadelphia—The Dry Goods market unsettled. Less activity. Buyers of cotton holding off. Woolens in greater demand. Prices steady. Chicago—Trade fairly active. Standard Prints 29c.@30c. Sheetings, 30c.

EGGS—Are in good demand, and as the receipts are small prices have again advanced. We quote: State and Jersey, 42c.@43c.; Ordinary Western, 39c.@40c.; Western, by express, 41c.@42c.; Canada, 40c.@41c. ₱ dozen.

FISH—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at former quotations. Dry Cod, 8c.@9c. ₱ cwt.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand to-day, at a further partial reduction of 5c@10c. ₱ bbl. Sales since our last 9,300 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $7 65@$7 95; very poor to choice Extra State at $8@$8 50, chiefly at $8 05@$8 30; round hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 75@$8 95 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 65	@$7 95
Extra State	8 00	@ 8 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 10	@12 40
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 75	@ 8 95
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 00	@12 50
Extra Genesee	8 60	@12 50
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	8 75	@15 75

Southern Flour continues in very moderate demand at drooping prices. Sales since our last at $9 60@$10 90 for poor to good, and $10 95@$16 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is steadily declining. Sales 450 bbls. Extra, at $8 10@$12 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quite dull, including Superfine at $7 50@$8 75 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal has been in limited demand at $4 60 for Western, $4 70@$4 85 for Jersey, and $5 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—A less active demand prevailed for foreign at about former rates; including Layer Raisins at $5@$5 05, and Bunch do. at $4 65@$4 75 ₱ box. Domestic kinds have been more freely offered. The market has been well supplied with Apples the past week, and on account of the light demand prices are lower. Grapes are dull and lower. Cranberries are in good demand, and sound bring our quotations. We quote: Apples, fancy Western, $5@$5 50; do. mixed do., $4@$5; do. common do., $3@$4, ₱ bbl. Pears, Sickles, $14@$18; do. Louise Don de Jersey, $14@$15; do. Virg'lieu, $12@$18, ₱ bbl. Grapes, Isabella, 8c.@10c.; do. hothouse, 20c.@40c. ₱ lb. Cranberries, Eastern, $12@$15; do. Jersey and Long Island, $12@$16 ₱ bbl. Quinces, Apple, $6 50@$7 50; do., Pear, ₱ bbl. Dried Apples continue scarce and are in demand: Dried Apples, New, 15c.@15½c.; do. do. Old State, 13½c.@14½c.; do. do. Western, 12½c.@13c., ₱ lb. Peaches, Southern, peeled, 31c.@35c.; do. unpeeled, 18c.@20c. ₱ lb. Cherries, new pitted, 30c.@35c.; Blackberries, 30c.@32c. ₱ lb. Raspberries, 35c.@38c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand, and has advanced 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. Sales since our last of 55,000 bushels, including Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 75@$1 82; Amber State at $2 32½@$2 36 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in reduced supply and active request at a further advance of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. Sales since our last 121,000 bushels, at 76c.@88c. for damaged and unsound, and 89c.@91c. for sound mixed Western, and 95c. for small lots of Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Western Oats have been in request at 55c.@56c., afloat, and 57½c.@58c. in store for sound, and 47c.@53c. for unsound; State at 55c.@56c.; Canada at 54½c. ₱ bushel. Barley has been in active demand at firmer rates; sales 67,000 bushels, including Canada West, at $1 22½@$1 29 ₱ bushel. Barley Malt is in demand at $1 60@$1 65; sales 1,400 bushels. Rye is in demand at $1 18@$1 20; sales, 5,600 bushels. New Beans are more active, and prices are firmer. Old or anything but prime lots have no sale. Canada Peas are dull and nominal. New Marrows, $2 20@$2 35; New Kidneys, $2 20@$2 35; New Mediums, $2@$2 15; Mixed lots, $1 50@$1 60; Peas, Canada, $1 25@$1 30 ₱ bushel. The movement in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee week ending with Oct. 24, Messrs. JONES & Co. notice thus: "Flour has been less active during the past week, and Spring Wheat brands are 25c.@50c. lower. Winter Wheat brands are firm and unchanged. Freights to New-York by propeller and rail, $1 80 ₱ bbl. To Boston and Portland, by propeller and rail, $1 90. To Buffalo, by propeller, 90c. Receipts for week, 16,918 bbls. Shipments for week, 6,761 bbls. The Wheat market during the past week has been pretty active and steady, but the business has been rather less than during the week previous. The receipts, owing probably to the wet weather, have fallen 150,000 bushels below those of last week. The demand for shipment has also been smaller, and the stock has accumulated slightly. The quality of the No. 1 Spring Wheat now arriving is of a very superior quality, being plump, clean, bright and heavy, weighing about 60 lbs. ₱ bushel. The No. 2 is sound but less regular, and the weight varies from 55½ to 57½ lbs. The season for shipments to tide-water will draw to its end in about a fortnight more. Lake freights close at 16c. on Wheat to Buffalo, and 26c. to Oswego. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat in store, subject to 2c. ₱ bushel storage, at $1 35@$1 36. No. 2 at $1 26. The receipts of Wheat for past week sum up 628,503 bushels, against 125,844 bushels for same time last year. Shipments for week sum up 412,030 bushels, as follows: 173,126 bushels to Buffalo, 214,822 to Oswego, 160,083 to Canada, 60,870 to Ogdensburgh, and 17,951 bushels to other ports. The clearances of Wheat since opening of navigation sum up 7,681,899 bushels, against 8,311,960 bushels during same time last year. Oats are steady at 30c. for No. 1, and 25c. for No. 2. Receipts for week 20,335 bushels. Rye is scarce and held at 67c.@70c. for No. 1. Receipts for week 8,272 bushels. Barley is heavy at 70c. for No. 2. Receipts for week 7,154 bushels.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand at 60c.@90c. for poor to choice, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in request and steady, at 30c.@60c. for new, and 10c.@40c. for one-year old, ₱ lb.

HEMP—Has been moderately inquired for at steady prices.

HIDES—Have been quiet, yet quoted steady.

LATHS—Eastern have been in demand at $4 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Has been in moderate request at declining prices.

LIME—Rockland has been inquired for and quoted steady, at $2 ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been rather more sought after, and prices have favored sellers. In Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, "The receipts of lumber have been light. Canal and lake freights are constantly advancing, which will restrict shipments. Some dealers have received notice from their correspondents that the last shipments have been made. Prices are firm with a slight advance on those articles scarce in market, such as clear pine, spruce and hemlock. The supply of black walnut is also very small. Sales have been moderately active, and shipments East light on account of the scarcity of vessels. To New-York and on the river a large amount has been shipped.

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals during the third week in October in the years named were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1863	10,145,549	548	95,500	3,118,200
1864	8,540,850	458	2,500	969,357
1865	9,330,172	508	....	1,463,550

The shipments of boards and scantling from the West and North continue steady, and the receipts for the week show a slight increase over those of the corresponding one of last season. Shingles exhibit a corresponding movement, while staves for the first time this season show an excess over the corresponding week of last year.

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Oct. 23, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1863	196,550,794	19,598	287,778	139,776,671
1864	210,894,821	18,982	282,486	79,405,643
1865	210,511,755	17,391	136,174	90,120,489

The receipts of board and scantling during the season, and up to the 23d inst., compared with those up to the same date last season, show only a diminution of a few thousand feet. Should canal navigation be prolonged to the usual time, and freights ease up a little, the prospective supply will, before the close, swell the amount beyond the figures of last year. Shingles are far behind, while the falling off in Staves is unprecedented."

METALS—Copper has been salable and steady. Iron has been held firmly, but has not been very active. Lead has been in demand, at uniform rates. Spelter has attracted more attention, and been quoted rather stronger. Tin has been moderately sought after and held stiffly. We quote: Ingot Copper at 32½c.@33½c. ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $50@$53; No. 2, $48@$49; Scotch Pig, $50@$53; English Bar Iron, $90@$110, (from first hands and from store) for common, and $97 50@$115, (from first hands and from store,) for refined ₱ ton; Pig Lead at equal to $9 87½@$10 25 ₱ 100 lbs.; Spelter at 10c.@10½c.; Straits Tin at 26½c.@26¾c., in gold, and Banca Tin at 27½c.@27¾c., in gold, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Is in limited request, at unchanged figures.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet to-day, including Spirits Turpentine at $1 10@$1 15 ₱ gallon; Crude Turpentine at $6 75@$7 25; and Resin at $7 25@$22 50 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in rather more demand, at buoyant prices, including Crude Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Bleached do. at $1 83@$1 88; Crude Sperm at $2 32@$2 35; Unbleached do. at $2 50@$2 55; Lard Oil at $2 35@$2 45; Linseed Oil at $1 43@$1 45 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in limited demand at 36c.@37c. for Crude; 58c.@59c. for Refined, in bond; 77c.@79c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—The demand for Potatoes the past week has been unusually active, and prices are firmer, with light receipts. We quote: Mercers, $2 50@$3; Jackson Whites, $1 75@$2; Buckeyes, $1 75@$2; Dyckman, $2@$3; Peach Blows, $2 25@$2 50; Sweet Potatoes, $3@$3 50; Onions, Red, $1 75@$2; Onions, White, $2 25@$2 50, ₱ bbl. Cabbages, new, ₱ 100, $3@$6; Turnips, Russia, new, ₱ bbl., $1 25@$1 50; Tomatoes, New-Jersey, ₱ basket, $1@$1 25; Marrow Squash, ₱ bbl., $1@$1 25; Pumpkins, ₱ 100, $3@$8.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered and purchased, at, however, materially reduced prices, especially for Mess. Sales since our last, 10,500 bbls., in lots, at $33 25@$34, closing at $33 25, cash, for Mess; $28 50@$29 for Prime Mess; $29 50 nominally for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive at 16½c.@17½c. for Shoulders, and 20c.@23½c. for Hams; Bacon is quiet and nominal. Lard continues heavy; sales 570 tcs. and bbls., at 24c.@28½c. for common to choice, ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand, at $14@$17 for Extra Mess, and $11@$14 for Plain Mess; sales have been reported of 850 bbls. Tierce Beef continues unaltered. Beef Hams are scarce and wanted. Sales 340 bbls. Western, to arrive, part at $37. Butter is in fair request at 40c.@55c. for poor to prime, and 55c.@65c. for fancy State, and 30c.@42c. for Western

℘ lb. Cheese continues in demand for home use at 14c.@19c., for poor to very choice, ℘ lb. We quote:

Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ℘ lb	.55	@65
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℘ lb	.55	@65
Half-firkin tubs—first quality, ℘ lb	.50	@55
Half-firkin tubs—second quality, ℘ lb	.43	@48
Orange and Sussex Dairies—firkins, ℘ lb	.48	@50
New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, ℘ lb	.46	@48
N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ℘ lb	.43	@45
N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ℘ lb	.45	@48
N. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ℘ lb	.43	@44
Ordinary State—Welch tubs, ℘ lb	.40	@42
Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ℘ lb	.40	@44
Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ℘ lb	.35	@40
Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good, ℘ lb	.33	@37
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ℘ lb	.33	@37
Common Western—firkins, ℘ lb	.30	@32
Cheese.		
Factory-made Dairies—first quality	18¼	@19
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	17½	@18
Farm Dairies—first quality	17½	@18
Farm Dairies—second quality	16	@17
Farm Dairies—common	15	@16
Orange County—flat skimmed	15	@18

POULTRY AND GAME—Dressed Poultry is arriving more freely, and commands good prices. The demand for Live is not as active, and prices are lower than last week. We quote: Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, 20c.@22c.; Chickens, 20c.@22c.; Geese, 18c.@20c.; Ducks, 23c.@25c. ℘ lb. Live Poultry—Turkeys, 18c.@20c.; Fowls, 17c.@18c.; Chickens, 18c.@19c. ℘ lb.; Geese, $2@$3; Ducks, 75c.@$1 25; Woodcock, 75c.@87c. ℘ pair; Pigeons, flight, $2@$2 25 ℘ dozen; Partridges, 87c.@$1 ℘ pair; Quails, $3 50 ℘ dozen.

RICE—Has been lightly dealt in at unaltered prices. Carolina $12 75@$13; Rangoon $9 75@$10 25 ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been quiet, yet steady.

SEEDS—An improved demand prevails for Clover at 13½c.@14c. ℘ lb; sales, 600 bags. Rough flax is quiet at $2 90@$3, and Timothy at $3 25@$3 50 ℘ bushel.

SOAP—Has been inactive, yet quoted firm.

SPICES—Have been quiet at previous quotations.

SUGARS—Have been moderately inquired for at uniform prices. Sales, since our last, 900 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 13¾c.@15¼c.; 430 boxes Havana, part at 14¼c.@14½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have attracted more attention at from 16c.@20¼c. Messrs. STUART & Co. now quote: Loaf 20⅞c.; Best Crushed 20½c.; Granulated 20¼c.; Ground 20½c.; White 19½c.; Yellow 18½c. cash, ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales, since our last, 28,000 lbs., at 23c.@24½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Has been depressed to-day. Sales 73,000 lbs. at 14¼c.@14¾c., chiefly at 14½c.; also 17,000 lbs. grease, part at 15c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been in fair demand at buoyant prices.

TOBACCO—Continues in moderate request. Sales 243 hhds. Kentucky at 10c.@22c., and 172 cases Seedleaf at 8c.@14c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in less request and heavy; sales 600 bbls., in lots, at $2 33½@$2 35 ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements include 200 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ℘ lb.; 7,000 bushels Corn on private terms; 60 tons Oil Cake at 17s. 6d. ℘ ton; also by steamer, 200 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ℘ lb. For other ports nothing really new.

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 27.

PETROLEUM declined 2c.; Crude at 35c.; sales of 4,000 bbls. Refined, in bond, 57c.@58c.; free, 78c.@80c. FLOUR has a declining tendency; Extra at $9@$9 50. WHEAT has a declining tendency; shipments of New Red at $2 20; Old Red, $2 35; RYE, $1 15@$1 20. CORN very dull; Yellow, at 82c.@83c.; buyers demand a reduction. OATS very dull at 50c. MESS PORK at $36. LARD at 28c. WHISKY closes firm at $2 36@$2 37.

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 27.

FLOUR heavy; WHEAT dull and declined 5c. CORN firm; sales of White at 86c.@87c.; Yellow dull and lower, at 87c. OATS at 48c.@50c. SEEDS dull; Clover at $8 25@$8 50. PROVISIONS dull and heavy. WHISKY nominal, at $2 37 for Western.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE ninety-seventh (97th) anniversary of this church will be held (to-morrow) SUNDAY, Oct. 29. The services will commence at 9 o'clock in the morning with a Love Feast; Rev. VALENTINE BUCK will preside. A sermon at 10½ by Bishop JANES. Reunion of former pastors and old members at 2 o'clock P. M. A general prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock in the evening; L. B. LODER, Esq., will preside. And 7½ o'clock, will have the pleasure of hearing Rev. Dr. D. W. BARTINE, D. D., of Philadelphia, preach. A cordial invitation is extended to the pastors and members of the M. E. Church in the city and vicinity, and especially to former pastors and members, and to all the friends of "Old John-street," to unite with us in these services. R. C. PUTNEY, Pastor.

THE CHRISTIAN MELODIST.—A NEW REVIVAL HYMN AND TUNE BOOK is now ready. It contains nearly 200 hymns and tunes, and is one of the best books for revivals, devotional and social meetings, that has yet been issued; and the low price at which it is offered will enable all to obtain copies. Price, paper covers, 30 cents, $3 per dozen; board covers, 35 cents, $3 60 per dozen; mailed at the retail price. Sample copies mailed to Clergymen and Superintendents of Sunday-schools at half the retail price. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, Publisher.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, WEST 28TH-ST., near Broadway.—The formal opening of this church will take place on next Lord's Day, Oct. 29. Public services at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. D. P. HENDERSON, of Louisville, Ky., will deliver the opening discourse at 10½ A. M. The Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER, will preach in the evening. There will be preaching every evening during the following week, by Rev. Mr. HENDERSON. The public are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—MADISON-av. and 35th-st. There will be three services in the Church of the Incarnation, on SUNDAY NEXT, the 29th inst. Right Rev. Bishop KIP, of California, will preach in the morning. There will be divine service and sermon in the afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, Right Rev. Dr. COXE, of Western New-York, will preach a sermon before the Christian Unity Society.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Division.—Preaching SUNDAY, 29th inst., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. J. A. WOOD; and at 7 P. M. by Rev. H. BANGS. Protracted meetings continued through the evening. Preaching every night at 7 o'clock, by Rev. Mr. WOOD. Welcome all. Seats free.

THE SPIRITUAL LYCEUM HALL, CORner 23d-st. and Broadway, will be open to the public on SUNDAY, Oct. 29, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Discourses by HORACE DRESSER, LL.D. Subjects: Morning—*The Nazarine and his School.* Evening—*Thanatopsis in the Light of Spiritualism.*

DEATH—EMANUEL SWEDENBORG'S TEACHINGS, concerning its nature and use. Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES will deliver a lecture on this subject, at the Hall of the Cooper Union, Astor-place, New-York, on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, at 7½ o'clock. Admission free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF REV. HENRY Anthon, D. D., West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR, Rector. Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Pews in this church will be rented on the 1st of November.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, THIRD-AV., between 76th and 77th sts., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Pastor. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Rev. F. S. DUNHAM will preach SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in his Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Choice of Moses*; and at 7½ P. M., *The World and Religion Contrasted.* Baptism in the evening.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—PREACHing by the Pastor, Rev. R. J. W. BUCKLAND, in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, Oct. 29, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*Babylon the Great and her Builder.*

FIFTY-THIRD-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, NEAR 7TH-AV. AND BROADWAY.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. A. BARRELLE, from Colorado Territory, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. H. PENDLETON, on SUNDAY. Sunday-school at 9 A. M., and 2 P. M.

THREE DISCUSSIONS ON SUNDAY—At Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av. *The Bible and Spiritualism*, at 3 P. M.; *The Influence of Theatres Upon Manners, Morals and Civilization*, at 7½ P. M.; a lecture upon *Solomon's Temple*, with splendid paintings, at 10½ A. M.

ANNA E. DICKINSON WILL DELIVER her first lecture for the season in New-York, at the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 31. Subject—*Flood Tide.* See advertisement in another part of this paper.

SECOND ADVENT UNION MEETING.—A prayer and conference meeting of all believers in the second advent of Christ will be held at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 2 o'clock P. M., on SUNDAY. The public are invited.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES—15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. A. C. WEDEKIND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, Oct. 29, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Reformation.* Also, at 7½ P. M.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL Church, Brooklyn; Rev. WM. A. BARTLETT.—Services SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The first of a series of discourses to young men, in the evening.

JUDGE CARTER, OF CINCINNATI, AN able expositor of "Swedenborg and Spiritualism," will lecture SUNDAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 720 Broadway, and at 7½ P. M., on *Diabolism.* Seats free. The public invited.

THE MORAL INFLUENCE OF UNIVERSALISM.—Rev. G. L. DEMAREST will discourse upon this subject, in the Second Universalist Church, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Morning service at 10½.

FIRST FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 17th-st., west of 6th-av.—Preaching by Rev. C. C. GOSS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-School concert at 2 P. M. Several interesting speakers are expected to address the meeting.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH.—REV. B. T. ROBERTS, editor of the *Earnest Christian*, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the church in Sullivan-st., between Prince and Houston. Seats free.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery—The original mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. Select pieces will be sung by the school. Visitors will address the children.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH—41ST-ST., NEAR 6TH-av.—Services 10 A. M.; 7½ EVENING. Preaching by Rev. Mr. BELDEN, of Rhode Island. Subject in the Evening—*Youth, Season for Successful Work.*

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by the pastor, Rev. THOMAS LODGE. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHing by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, in the MORNING at 10½ and EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. S. A. COREY, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner Lexington-av. and 37th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

DIVINE SERVICE WILL BE HELD AT the New-York State Soldiers' Depot, on SUNDAY, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. Mr. BOOTH, from Greenpoint, of the Methodist Church, will officiate.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*Buddha and the Brahmins.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK BIBLE AND COMMON PRAYER-BOOK SOCIETY.—The anniversary of the New-York Bible and Common Prayer-Book Society will be celebrated on SUNDAY EVENING next, 29th inst., at Trinity Chapel, 26th-st. Bishops TALBOT and LAY, and others, will address the meeting. Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

STRONG-PLACE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. S. HOLMES. The annual meeting of the Sabbath School will be held in this church at 7½ P. M. The annual report will be read and addresses made by Sir S. MORTON PETO, Hon. W. E. DODGE and others. Singing by the children.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL preach in the Church of the Restoration corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend. Subject for evening—*A Fraternal Word to Earnest Inquirers.*

A LECTURE FOR THE JEWS WILL be delivered in the Eighth District Court-room on SUNDAY EVENING next on *The Sure Word of Prophecy Concerning the Messiah*, by Rev. Mr. CORNWALL. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Jews and Gentiles are cordially invited to attend.

RIGHT REV. A. C. COXE, D. D., BISHOP of Western New-York, will preach (D. V.) at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av., corner of 35th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 29. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *The Present Aspect of the Movement for Christian Unity.*

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Amity-st., near Macdougal—Rev. T. A. EATON, Rector. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. This church will be open at these hours every Sunday throughout the Winter.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCHES.—Preaching by Rev. E. D. MURPHY, 29th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also preaching corner Dover and Water sts., at 3½ P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3 P. M. All seats free.

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND COMING of Christ, and Future Life for the Righteous Only.—Preaching at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, by Elder F. H. BURBANK, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ in the evening. Union meeting of Second Adventists at 2 P. M. Seats free.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE YOUTH'S MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION—Will be held in the Spring-street Church TOMORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. C. S. ROBINSON, D. D., of Brooklyn, and Rev. R. R. BOOTH, D. D. Singing by the children.

STANTON-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. S. MCGONEGAL will preach the anniversary sermon before the Ladies' Home Mission and Education Society in the morning, and Rev. NATHAN WRIGHT, of Wayne County, N. Y., will preach in the afternoon and evening.

YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS—TO COMmence on THURSDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, No. 397 Broadway, and No. 161 8th-av., corner of 22d-st., conducted by Rev. D. STUART DODGE. All young men invited.

REV. WM. H. PENDLETON WILL preach in the 23d-st. house of worship on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., the closing services of the Bethesda Baptist Church in that place. In the evening, the congregation will meet with the 53d-st. Baptist Church, in the new lecture-room in 53d-st., near 7th-av.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place, Rev. Dr. COX will preach MORNING and AFTERNOON, and Rev. E. T. REMINGTON, EVENING. Services 10½, 3½ and 7½. Seats free.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH IN 33D-ST., between 8th and 9th avs.—Preaching by Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new chapel on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of 20 children.

MR. SNOW, THE MESSENGER, WILL preach in Jones' Hall, No. 656 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject: "*The Throne of Christ as Distinct from that of God.*"

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT—PRESBYTERIAN, (Rev. GEO. L. PRENTISS, D. D. Pastor,) corner Park-av. and 35th-st. Services EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

SAMUEL B. BELL—WILL PREACH (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., SUNDAY, Oct. 29.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER Lexington-av. and 30th-st. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST.—Preaching morning at 10½; Evening at 7½ o'clock by Rev. T. F. HILDRETH, the Pastor. Strangers invited.

FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

WM. C. GILMAN

No. 46 Pine-st.,

offers in sums to suit buyers,

DIVIDEND-PAYING INSURANCE SCRIP,

at favorable rates for investment, including

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To parties having from 10 or 20 to $100,000 to invest. The attention of such is invited to an opportunity for a "GROUND FLOOR" investment which, on investigation, it is believed will justify the statement that it is one of the most attractive ever offered, even in the State of Pennsylvania.

The proprietor, retaining an interest, would prefer that the property should be developed and worked as a private enterprise, provided he could be associated with a few gentlemen of character, energy and means; but he would not object to the formation of a joint stock company if that should be thought the better course.

Even if the property should be allowed to remain undeveloped and untouched after purchase, it is doubtful if a better investment could be made, in view of its prospective appreciation.

Full particulars given in an interview, for which please address PENNSYLVANIA, care of Box No. 2,450 New-York Post-office.

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UNITED STATES EXPRESS.
Stock wanted at highest market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

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NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Rooms Nos. 11 and 12.
JOHN A. ANDREW, President.
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RUSSIAN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH,
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH
Stocks wanted at market rates, by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF JERSEY CITY,
JERSEY CITY, Oct. 28, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent. out of the earnings of the current six months, payable to stockholders on and after Nov. 1 next, free of government tax.
M. SANDFORD, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 360 FOR TWENTY-FIVE SHARES OF THE MARIPOSA MINING COMPANY STOCK. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped. Any one returning said certificate to the office of the company will be suitably rewarded.

FOUND ADRIFT—A FOUR-OARED BOAT. Inquire, between 1 and 5 P. M., of A. SECORD, No. 369 9th-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEWSDEALERS, BOOKSELLERS, NEWSPAPER
READERS AND BOOK READERS,
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THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau-st., New-York,
Successor to Sinclair Tousey and H. Dexter, Hamilton & Co.

TO M. D.S.—A PHYSICIAN ABOUT VACATING his office and an adjoining room, for a Southern climate, on account of advancing disease, will let his office to a regular M. D. The furniture, which two months ago was new and of the very best make and style for a well-furnished office, will be sold at considerably less than its present valuation. A more eligible office cannot be found, and the arrangements are such that it is at least $500 a year less than the usual cost of such an office. Apply to Dr. W. C. BENNETT, No. 27 West 21st-st.

TO FAMILIES ABOUT TO TRAVEL IN EUROPE.—Couriers' and Traveling Servants' Society, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James, London, composed of respectable men of different nations, established in 1851, and largely patronized by English and American families. Couriers suitable for all countries may be obtained by applying to the secretary. This society is well known to and patronized by many of the large banking and commercial houses which more particularly represent American business.

STOVES, RANGES AND HEATERS—AT R. & J. MOWBRAY'S, No. 82 Vesey-st., opposite Washington Market, offer for sale a complete assortment of cooking-stoves for wood or coal; ranges, parlor-heaters, gas-burners for parlors and offices; heating-stoves for stores; also, stoves suitable for the Southern market, farmers' and butchers' boilers, kitchen-ware, &c., &c.

CHEVY CHASE.—WISDOM AND MERRIMENT combined in this instructive game. Sold by booksellers, stationers and toy dealers. Senior sets $2. Address BOYD, ELY & CO., Box No. 5,423 New-York Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.
Director……………MAX MARETZEK
ITALIAN OPERA.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS AND THE PUBLIC.
Subscriptions for the second series of twenty-four operatic representations, commencing on TUESDAY, Oct. 31, are now received at the Box Office of the Academy. Subscribers desirous of retaining their boxes and seats are respectfully requested to give notice before SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at the Box Office.
ON MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, at 8,
(Twentieth subscription night,)
will be presented Verdi's celebrated opera,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
with an unusually strong and complete cast, including
CAROZZI-ZUCCHI, BOSISIO, B. DE ROSSI,
MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, BARILI, DUBREUL.
Conductor……………CARL BERGMANN
TUESDAY, Oct. 31.—LAST NIGHT of the immensely successful new opera,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
(THE COBBLER AND THE FAIRY.)
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1—Benefit of Signor MAZZOLENI.
IONE; OR, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
THURSDAY—Opera in Brooklyn—CRISPINO.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING, at the regular ticket-offices, viz.: the box-office of the Academy; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 543 Broadway, Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, and Root, Anthony & Co.'s, 21 Nassau-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.
Director……………MAX MARETZEK.
ITALIAN OPERA.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THIS, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 28, at 1,
GRAND OPERA MATINEE.
Will be produced Verdi's most celebrated opera
ERNANI,
with its brilliant and most complete cast, including
Mme. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI.
E. IRFRE, G. MARRA, ANTONUCCI.
CONDUCTOR……………CARL BERGMANN
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR ONLY,
to all parts of the house.
No reserved seats.
Tickets may now be had at all the regular ticket offices.
Doors open at 12¼, to commence at 1 P. M.
MONDAY, Oct. 30—BALLO IN MASCHERA.
TUESDAY, Oct. 31—Last night of
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, BENEFIT of Sig. MAZZOLENI.
IONE.

OPERA STOCK FOR SALE—ONE SHARE of the capital stock of the New-York Academy of Music. Apply to Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2.
GRAND RAVEL MATINEE.
THE FULL PANTOMIME and BALLET COMPANY
WILL APPEAR.

THE GRAND COMBINATION OF THE
THREE BROTHERS.
KARL FORMES,
THEODORE FORMES,
WILHELM FORMES,
will give two concerts
WITH GRAND ORCHESTRA,
on MONDAY, Oct. 30, and FRIDAY, Nov. 3,
AT IRVING HALL.
Admission $1; Reserved Seats 50 cents.
To be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class laundress; can make fine muslins and French fluting, and understands her business in all its branches; has the best of city reference from her last place. Call at the millinery store, 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking and all kinds of desserts and jellies, and will assist with washing and ironing if required; best of city reference. Call at No. 474 6th-av., corner of 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook who understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; the best of city references can be given. Can be seen at No. 87 West 19th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman a situation as cook and to assist in washing; no objection to a short distance in the country; good references. Call at BOOKHAM'S, 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR COUNtry by a well recommended, willing and obliging young woman; is a good cook and baker; would do chamberwork or housework. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; can give good references. Apply at the residence of her present employer, No. 5 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl as nursery governess. Address A. E. D., Post-office, Williamsburgh, L. I.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOman, a situation as seamstress or children's nurse in a good family. Address SUSAN, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A SITuation for her waitress, a Scotch Protestant; can be well recommended. Inquire at No. 111 East 16th-st., before 12 o'clock.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO GO BY the day in private families; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine. Call for two days at No. 490 3d-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE, SOber, steady man; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; also understands gardening and milking; is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; 12 years of the best city reference furnished. Address D. S., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; he understands his business in all its branches thoroughly, as he has some of the best references to that effect. Apply for GARDENER at Messrs. Thorburn & Co.'s, No. 15 John-st., or address J. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A BOY 17 years old, in the wholesale hardware, grocery or drug business; salary no object, as he wishes to learn the business; will serve till 21 years of age for that purpose; reference and security given; resides with his parents. Address JAMES, No. 118 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN 30 YEARS of age, returned from the war, as farmer; understands the care of all kinds of stock, or would engage as coachman and plain gardener; would like a permanent place. Call at or address J. N., No. 9 4th-av., or Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom or gardener, by a single man, English; is well accustomed to city driving; small wages will be taken in a good situation; can give the best of city reference. Address B. G., Post's harness-store, No. 1,170 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a young man who understands his business well; has no objection to the country; can be well recommended. Address P. R., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom, a Scotchman, a situation in a private family; best of city references given. Call on or address T. D., No. 28 East 19th-st., feed-store, a few doors east of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble and well-recommended Englishman, to be generally useful; is a good coachman and groom, also a good gardener; would make himself useful and work. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AS roll-turner; willing to go to any part of America; also, capable of attending to machinery. Address THEO. FORREST, 252 West 13th-st., New-York City.

A CAPABLE YOUNG MAN, OF GOOD habits, having served four years and five months in the army, during which time he won four commissions, desires honorable employment immediately; the best of references can be given. Address Major S., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN THE COUNTRY, end city railroad, for all work during Winter; must know something of gardening, milk two cows, wait and do chores generally. May apply at No. 29 South-st., chandlery store.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE COLORED servants, one as laundress and to assist with chamberwork, the other as chambermaid and waitress; the best references required. Apply at No. 5 West 46th-st., before 10 o'clock or after 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL FOR GENeral work, in a small American family. Apply at No. 109 Henry-st., after 4 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—GIRLS THAT UNDERSTAND LAbeling and bottling. Apply at No. 75 Bleecker-st., from 9 to 10 A. M. this day.

WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE COMPANY, A boy. Address, in hand writing of the applicant, with reference, Box No. 3,407 New-York Post-office.

FIFTY BRICKLAYERS WANTED—THE highest wages paid and constant employment; a long job; pay every Saturday. Apply at the building opposite the depot, Paterson, N. J. A. DARROM, Builder.

SITUATIONS AND HELP WANTED.—Advertisements inserted under this heading in the New-York *Daily News* for 25 cents.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

FRENCH WAITER—AGE DE 40 ANS, D'UNE famille respectable, ayant rien une bonne éducation, désire se placer dans une famille. Il parle aussi Allemand et Anglais, et connait parfaitement bien son service. Pas d'objection d'aller à la campagne. E. M., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK.—Examinations for admission will take place on SATURDAY, Nov. 11, at 10 A. M. The session begins on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15. Circulars sent on application.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT DEsires a position as visiting or resident governess; city or country; English branches taught; references given. Address G. M., Box No. 4,461 Post-office.

A LADY OF THIS CITY DESIRES A few pupils to instruct in the English branches, at their residence; or young ladies in history and English literature. Address A. M., bookstore, No. 134 6th-av.

FURNITURE.

THE SPARE BED, OR COLTON'S PATENT COT—Have you seen it? It requires no mattress in warm weather; weighs 25 pounds, and costs $7 50. For sale wholesale and retail, by E. F. JENNY & CO., No. 194 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
This Establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
of Tom Taylor's great drama of
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
received on its first presentation, last two evenings, by houses crowded from parquet to dome, with the most intense expressions of delight.
LAST NIGHT OF
Mr. J. S. CLARKE
Mr. J. S. CLARKE
in his great character of
BOB BRIERLEY,
Remember,
LAST NIGHT.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
Mr. Stuart has much pleasure in announcing that Mr. Clarke having, in compliment to
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM
as an artist and as a man, yielded twelve nights of his engagement to him, he will make
HIS FIRST APPEARANCE
since his return from Europe, on
MONDAY, OCT. 30, 1865,
in the popular comedy, in five acts, of
PLAYING WITH FIRE,
as originally written by him and played by him at the London theatres.

EXTRA NOTICE.—MR. JOHN BROUGHAM will commence an engagement for TWELVE nights at the WINTER GARDEN,
MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1865,
in his great five-act comedy of
PLAYING WITH FIRE.
T. E. MORRIS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress……MRS. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager……………J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
of the great local sensational drama, in
FIVE ACTS AND A PROLOGUE,
embodying truthful, varied and interesting pictures of life and manners, in innumerable novel and interesting phases, entitled
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
received nightly with the greatest enthusiasm by
CROWDED HOUSES,
who fully indorse the opinion expressed on this representation of
LIFE IN NEW-YORK,
on its original production, that it ranks as
THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE SEASON,
and warrants the announcement of its repetition
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
With
ELABORATE SCENERY BY HAYES,
including the beautiful tableaux,
UNION-SQUARE AND THE FIRE,
always encored.
NEW AND APPROPRIATE MUSIC BY THOMAS BAKER.
APPOINTMENTS, MECHANICAL EFFECTS, AND
A POWERFUL CAST.
Doors open at 7¼. Commences at 7¾.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
GRAND RAVEL MATINEE,
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, AT 2.
YOUNG AMERICA AS THE SAILOR BOY,
WITH A BATTLING PAS.

BROADWAY THEATRE. SATURDAY.
(Corner Broadway and Broome-st.)
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
DAY AND NIGHT PERFORMANCE OF "SAM."
MATINEE BEGINS AT 1½.
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU
and
MISS OLIVE LOGAN,
In De Walden's celebrated comedy of
SAM,
SAM,
which has now attracted
CROWDED HOUSES FOR THREE WEEKS.
Matinee begins 1½; doors open at 1. At night, doors open at 7; begins 7¾.

EXTRA NOTICE.—MR. JOHN BROUGHAM will commence an engagement for twelve nights at the
WINTER GARDEN,
MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1865,
In his great five act Comedy of
PLAYING WITH FIRE.

BRYANT'S.
Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY, Oct. 23, and during the week,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS
(The excelsior troupe) in the following pieces:
LES MISERABLES, or OLD TIMES' ROCKS.
OUR AFRICAN POLKA, SCARED CONTRABAND,
RECKON I'S IN LUCK, DEAF IN A HORN,
WEARING OF THE GREEN.
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
DAN BRYANT……………as……………BADGER
Parquet, 50 cents; Circle, 30 cents. Commence at 7¾.

FOR SALE.

BIDDLE'S GROVE, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property contains about 22 acres, mostly woodland; for the site of a mansion or a Summer hotel or pic-nic grove it is unsurpassed, being easy of access from the city, and having a large river front; it is admitted by all who have seen it to be one of the loveliest spots in the neighborhood of New-York. For terms apply to A. W. WINANT, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, third story, or address J. B. SMITH, Perth Amboy, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—HANDSOME RESidence, 11 rooms, 6 acres, variety of fruit, stables, high ground, fine views, 3 minutes from depot, 45 minutes from city; price $18,000; also two houses near by, at $5,000 and $6,500; possession next April. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, before 11 A. M., and No. 49 Main-st., Orange, in the afternoon, or A. D. BALDWIN, Cherry-st., Orange.

AVOID HIGH RENTS—SECURE A HOME AT Somerville, $3,700; Plainfield, $4,000; Scotchplains, $3,500; beautiful place at Elizabeth, $7,000; Irvington, $8,500; Rahway from $2,000 to $10,000; Passaic, $2,800; Paterson, $6,500; Hackensack, $3,500; Fort Lee, $3,000; also, $7,000, including furniture; Boiling Springs, $10,000; Metuchin, $2,000 to $5,000; Germantown, $1,400, pleasant homes from $500 to $40,000. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., CENTRAL PARK, on the Lenox property, a corner lot of extra width and depth.
ALSO,
12 lots, each 30 feet wide, on 69th and 70th sts., between Madison and 5th avs. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN NEWark; a large first-class tenement-house down town, near Broadway; some fine business property in 3d-av., with possession; a few brown-stone houses, with or without furniture, with possession, and several large and small farms. Apply to HENRY MAXWELL, No. 126 East 35th-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY Philadelphia basement brown-stone front house, and lot, on West 23d-st., near 5th-av.; house in perfect order; can be purchased with or without the furniture. For permits and particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN E. D., THE three-story and basement brick houses Nos. 3 and 5 2d-st., near Broadway; price $4,500 each.
Also, No. 215 South 2d-st., a frame house, with a large brick stable in the rear; price $4,000. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., ABOUT 10 minutes' walk from the depot, a good, roomy house, barn, and from 5 to 10 acres of good land, with an abundance of fruit. Also, two or three of the finest building sites in the place. Inquire at No. 167 Broadway, Room No. 20.

FOR SALE.—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a three-story high-stoop brick house and lot on West 23d-st.; can be purchased with or without the furniture. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FORTY-FIRST-ST. HOUSE FOR SALE—Possession immediately, near 5th-av., all modern improvements. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—SINGLE LOTS ON 77th-st. and on 9th-av., between 77th and 81st sts., for sale; price $5,500 each. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BLOCK OF GROUND BEtween 59th and 60th sts., Madison and 4th avs. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE LOTS.—BUILDING SITES opposite Central Park, on 5th-av., for sale. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO BE LET—FURNISHED—A VERY FINE residence in the neighborhood of the Fifth-avenue Hotel; house free-stone, 25x60, high-stoop, elegantly furnished, and every way first-class. To be let to a private family only, and for two years. Terms $6,000 a year. Apply for further information to A. B. & Co., Box Two hundred and one, Post-office.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO 1ST of May next, at Spuyten Duyvil, on the Hudson River Railroad, half an hour from 30th-st. Station. It contains 11 rooms, bath-room, &c.; has stationary washtubs, furnace, &c. Apply to S. CONOVER, JR., No. 160 Fulton-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET to a gentleman, without board, in a small private family, on Lexington-av.; unexceptionable reference required. A note addressed to LEX, Box No. 165 *Times* Office, will meet with attention.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET FOR THE WINTER furnished, a desirable house, near the Valley Station. Address WM. J. BROWN, Box No. 2,789 New-York Post-office.

A ROOM 50 FEET SQUARE, SECOND floor, with power, well lighted, No. 110 East 29th-st., near 3d-av., to let. Inquire of J. T. PLASS, first floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A FAMily of three persons, adults, desire to rent a furnished house, from Nov. 1 to May 15, within one hour of the City Hall, and convenient to a depot. Address with particulars B. H., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

A STORE OR BUILDING BETWEEN Duane and Dey sts. wanted, at a reasonable rent, with lease of three, five or ten years; possession 1st of May next or sooner. Address J. H., care of P. O'Shea, No. 104 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—ROOMS FOR A BRANCH OF THE New-York Young Men's Christian Association, in the vicinity of Canal and Grand sts., east of the Bowery. Address V. MORSE, No. 69 East-Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD, WELL-VENTILATED studio in the upper part of the city. R. SWAIN GIFFORD. Refer to J. E. Williams, Esq., Metropolitan Bank.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A COUPE ROCKAWAY AND HANDSOME family horse for sale. Horse 7 years old, dark bay, long tail and mane, 16 hands, stylish and handsome, warranted sound and gentle, and free from any tricks; coupe and harness used only three months; all in perfect order. Seen at BARRITT'S Livery-stable, 23d-st., near Lexington-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK ON STRICTURE, PILES, FISTULA and thirty other diseases, mailed for 25 cents.
HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,
Consulting and Operative Surgeon, No. 2 Union-square.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
This Establishment does not Advertise in the New-York Herald.
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE,
bestowed by
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES,
attest the
BRILLIANT ATTRACTION AND TRIUMPH
of the
GREAT SENSATION OF THE AGE.
The romantic spectacular Drama of
MAZEPPA;
Or, THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY,
PERFORMED FOR THE LAST TIMES,
THIS AFTERNOON AT 3, EVENING AT 7½,
by the dashing and accomplished equestrienne,
OCEANA,
THE CZARINA OF THE HIPPODRAMA.
THRILLING AND PERILOUS FLIGHTS
by the
TRAINED HORSE "TARTAR."
The charming Irish Comedienne and Vocalist,
MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL,
in Song, Stories, &c., of "Ould Ireland."
Mr. W. B. HARRISON, Extemporaneous Singer.
OVER 100,000 CURIOSITIES.
THE IDENTICAL LINCOLN LOG-CABIN,
built by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in Macon County, Illinois, in 1830, and in which he resided for two years.
MISS ANN ELIZA LEAK, BORN WITHOUT ARMS.
CROCHETS, BRAIDS HAIR, EMBROIDERS, &c.
THREE of the LARGEST GIANTS in the world,
AND PRETTIEST CIRCASSIAN GIRL EVER SEEN.
GEN. GRANT, JR., the smallest Dwarf ever exhibited.
BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS,
TWO STEAM GLASS ENGINES in motion.
Prof. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
THREE-HORNED BULL.
Cosmoramas, stereoscopticons, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Mammoth Turtle, &c.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.
MONDAY, Oct. 30—First appearance of Mr. C. W. CLARKE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor……………Mr. J. W. LINGARD
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
TWO IMMENSE DRAMAS.
VIDOCQ,
THE THIEF-TAKER OF PARIS;
AND
HARRY BLAKE, THE MAN OF MUSCLE.
Farce of
CAVALIERS AND ROUNDHEADS.
On Monday evening,
MISS KATE FISHER,
The unequaled equestrienne and melodramatic actress will appear as
MAZEPPA.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.
514 BROADWAY. 514
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
IMMENSE SUCCESS—THIS EVENING, the new local sensation burlesque, (copyright secured,) entitled
THE MANAGERS' TRIUMPH;
OR, THE BLACKMAILER'S DEFEAT.
The cast will embrace the entire strength of the company.
NEW SCENERY, DRESSES, &c.
Scene 1—THE INFERNAL REGIONS.
Satan in Council. The Decree. "Fire."
Scene 2—RUINS OF BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
Meeting of Barnum and the Blackmail Chief. The Bargain. "Bully for you."
Scene 3—THE EDITOR'S SANCTUM.
He's got the best of me. "Vengeance."
Scene 4—MANAGERS' HEADQUARTERS.
Meeting of Managers. Report of Committee.
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.
"We will be free." "No more Blackmail."
Scene 5—ABODE OF THE BLACKMAIL CHIEF.
Apparitions of his Victims. Retribution. Satan claims his own. Duel in the Dark. Satan Victorious. Defeat of the Blackmailer.
Scene 6—THE ENCHANTED GROVE.
Triumph of the Managers. Grand Tableaux.
Previous to the burlesque, Ethiopian Minstrelsy, by the
STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD.
Seats secured during the day without extra charge.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, AT 2.
GRAND RAVEL MATINEE.
ANTOINE RAVEL, YOUNG AMERICA, and
FULL COMPANY.

444—AMERICAN THEATRE,
BROADWAY.
Manager and Proprietor……………R. W. BUTLER.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY, Oct. 23, and every evening during the week,
A POWERFUL BILL OF ATTRACTIONS,
in which
THE FAMOUS TROUPE
will appear, whose brilliant and varied performance is nightly received by
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES
with the highest acclamations of delight.
A CONSTANT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

HIPPOTHEATRON.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
Mr. N. AUSTIN……………Director of Amusements
This Establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
INCREASED ATTRACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.
EVERY NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, at 2½.
MADAME LOUISE TOURNIAIRE.
GREAT TROUPE OF MANEGE HORSES.
MR. JAMES MADIGAN,
SOMERSAULT EQUESTRIAN.
MR. WM. ODELL,
IN SCENES DRAMATIC.
MR. RICHARD RIVERS,
THE HISTRIONIC RIDER.
EL NINO EDDIE,
THE MARVELOUS BOY ARTISTE.
To conclude with the pantomime of
THE FOUR LOVERS.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 BROADWAY.
THIRD WEEK.
TOM, THE BLIND NEGRO BOY PIANIST,
EVERY EVENING,
excepting Tuesday, Oct. 24.
ADMISSION $1.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commencing at 8.
N. B.—Reserved seats may be secured each day at the Hall, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
The grand piano used for the occasion is kindly furnished by Steinway & Sons.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY, Oct. 28.

DANCING.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN DANCING.

Mme. Owler having just returned from a tour in Europe, intends remaining in this city the ensuing season. Her classes will be open on MONDAY, Oct. 30, at the Academy, Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, commencing with a grand "public night."

National dances, hornpipes, minuets and all the popular dances taught privately.

Public Classes every MONDAY EVENING; Children's Classes WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS; Adults in the evening.

Families taught at their own residences.

Parties wishing to make arrangements will please call on Mme. OWLER, at her academy, any day between 12 and 3.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR, W. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave on TUESDAY, Oct. 31, and the NORTHERN LIGHT, WM. WEIR, Commander, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR MOBILE—DIRECT.
REGULAR LINE.
The first-class Steamships

GULF CITY	Capt. JAMES STEWART
GULF STREAM	Capt. ROBERT MOUNT
VICKSBURGH	Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS
KALORAMA	Capt. JOS. DENTY
E. C. KNIGHT	Capt. S. MORRIS
GEN. CUSTER	Capt. C. C. ROSE

Landing their cargoes at the wharf at Mobile, without lighterage.
The fast-sailing steamship
GEORGIA
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 36 East River, and will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to
SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SEMI-WEEKLY,
connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
The new and elegant steamships
ARIANDE, Capt. CRARY;
RALEIGH, Capt. WALKER;
VARUNA, Capt. WHITEHURST;
NIGHTINGALE, Capt. BASAKER,
will leave Pier No. 37 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. These steamers are unrivaled for speed and passenger accommodations.
Steamship ARIANDE leaves WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agent at Savannah, JNO. R. WILDER, who will forward all goods intended for the interior.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
MURRAY'S Weekly Line, connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
The first-class Steamships LEO, MERRILL Commander, ZODIAC, BULKLEY Commander.
The LEO will sail from Pier No. 16 East River on FRIDAY, Nov. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY & NEPHEW, No. 62 South-st.
Agents in Savannah HUNTER & GAMMELL.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN—3 OR 4 CHILdren, between the ages of 6 and 12 years, can be accommodated with board and a mother's care, in the country, at a farm-house; good school in the vicinity. Address FOWLER, Box No. 128, *Times* Office.

TWO ACCEPTABLE GENTLEMEN (OR gentleman and wife) may obtain board with a private family residing on Clinton-st., Brooklyn; references required. Address STERLING, Box No. 5,193 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN A ROOM, WITH breakfast and tea, in a private family where there are no boarders, and where he could have a pleasant home for the Winter; best references. Address F., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALE.—Fancy goods and dry goods store to let, and fixtures for sale, in the most desirable location in Paterson, N. J.; a rare chance for any person with a small capital to do an excellent business, as can be shown to his satisfaction; immediate possession may be had, if desired, or on the 1st of May next. Address Box No. 491 Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a hardware and house furnishing goods store, doing a good business. Apply to SAMUEL MAYCOCK, No. 302 3d-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7¼. Begins at 7¾.
Lessee and Manager……………WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Sixth week of the triumphantly successful engagement of the
RENOWNED RAVELS.
GABRIEL RAVEL,
ANTOINE RAVEL,
YOUNG AMERICA,
THE MARTINETTIS, SIGNORINA PEPITA, &c. &c.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, October 28, at 2. Doors open at 1½.
GRAND MATINEE.
The beautiful Ballet of the
VENETIAN CARNIVAL,
in which
YOUNG AMERICA
will appear.
Mlles. Vandris, Marzetti, Desiree, M. Mathieu, Garcia, Schmidt and
FULL CORPS DE BALLET.
ANTOINE RAVEL
and the
FULL COMPANY,
in the
ITALIAN BRIGANDS.
THE MARTINETTIS, COMIC PRELUDE, &c. &c.
IN THE EVENING AT ¼ TO 8,
BIANCO,
with ANTOINE RAVEL in his celebrated part.
The rest of the characters by the
FULL PANTOMIME COMPANY.
After the Vaudeville, the
GRAND BALLET,
PERDITA.
YOUNG AMERICA in his famous SAILOR PAS.
Signorina PEPITA, M. Mathieu,
PRINCIPALS, AND FULL CORPS,
Commencing with
THE WHITES AND THE BROWNS,
with Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal, Mrs. M. Smith, Miss Burke, T. E. Morris, Barry, &c., &c.
Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 30 cents.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager……Mr. LESTER WALLACK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
SATURDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
The new and original FIVE-ACT COMEDY, by H. T. Craven,
THE NEEDFUL,
with new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood and G. Maeder. Machinery by H. Butler. New costumes and appointments.
In which Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Mark Smith, George Holland, Young, John Sefton, B. Ringgold, Norton, C. Williamson, Miss Mary Gannon and Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Ione Burke, Mrs. Jennings and Miss Green will appear.
Messenger's great play, A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS, is in preparation. Due notice will be given of the next representations of the DOUBLE GALLANT, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP, and ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS. Mr. Wallack has much pleasure in announcing the engagement at this theatre of Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON, (from the Theatre Royal, St. James, London,) whose arrival is daily expected.
Open at 7½. Begins at 8.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager……………G. L. FOX.
This Establishment does not Advertise in the New-York Herald.
NEW SENSATION DRAMA,
LIFE FOR LIFE.
COMIC PANTOMIME.
RAOUL; OR, THE MAGIC STAR.
Concluding with a Capital Piece.
The full Dramatic and Pantomime Companies.
MISS FANNY HERRING ON MONDAY NEXT.

NICOLA MEISTER'S GRAND MATINEE!
AT THE BROADWAY ATHENÆUM,
ON
BROADWAY, NEAR FOURTH-ST.
THE ALPS, TYROL AND GLORIOUS ITALY!
DAWN, SUNSET, MOONLIGHT
AND
TEMPEST!
THE ALPINE HORN, ITALIAN SERENADES
AND
MOUNTAIN MELODIES!
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.
Evening exhibition at 8; doors open at 7.
Admission 50 cents; Reserved seats 75 cents; Children 25 cents.

AT GOUPIL'S GALLERY OF ARTS,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 9TH-ST.
NOW ON EXHIBITION,
MARBLE BUST OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
one of the most perfect achievements of modern art, by the great sculptor,
PIO FEDI, OF FLORENCE, ITALY.
Imported by
F. ZANNONI & CO.
No lover of art should fail to see it, nor should any lover of our country lose the opportunity. Admittance free.

BALLOON "UNITED STATES."
DETACHED VOYAGE
AT TWO O'CLOCK P. M., TO-DAY,
AT CENTRAL PARK.

STEREOSCOPTICON
SCHOOL OF ART, NOW OPEN.
Corner of Grand and Crosby sts., near Broadway.
Sixty pictures will be exhibited every evening on a canvas of 800 square feet.
The pictures on Sunday evening will consist of the most touching and interesting subjects in the Holy Land.
Admission 30 cents.
Commence at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE—SATURDAY, 3 P. M.

HUNTINGTON'S GREAT PAINTING OF
MRS. WASHINGTON'S RECEPTION DAY,
On view DAY and EVENING,
At the Art Gallery, No. 625 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

923 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 10.—PRIvate lessons on the piano-forte and singing, for young gentlemen only, day and evening, on reasonable terms. Call or address fully as above.

A BARGAIN.—A MAGNIFICENT CARVED rosewood piano-forte, 7 octave; all the latest improvements; best make and nearly new, at about half its value. Apply at No. 357 East 10th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer,
(late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.)
Salesroom No. 28 Liberty-st., near Nassau.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, CARPETS, CHINA AND GLASS, SILVERWARE, &c., &c.
THEALL & CURTIS will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Oct. 28, 1865, at 10½ o'clock, at their SALESROOM, NO. 28 LIBERTY-ST., between Nassau and William sts.:
The entire contents of a private residence at Williams' Bridge, removed for convenience of sale, viz.: Rosewood, walnut and mahogany sofas, chairs and arm-chairs, marble-top tables, card and fancy tables, etageres, bookcases, elegant carved oak cabinet, walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing-bureaus, washstands, enameled bedroom suites, paillasses, straw, husk and hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, sheets, reps, lace curtains, easy chairs, lounges, Brussels and ingrain carpets, matting, china, glass, &c.
ALSO ONE FRENCH PLATE MANTEL MIRROR, ONE FRENCH PLATE PIER MIRROR.
Silver plated tea sets, casters, table ware, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen utensils. Catalogue early on morning of sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Office No. 91 Liberty-st.
VERY ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, carriages, wagons, robes, bells, &c., by GEORGE COOK, on MONDAY, Oct. 30, at 10 o'clock, at the elegant house No. 15 East 38th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., viz: superb solid rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel, moquet and reps, rosewood chamber suites, dining-room and library furniture, superb velvet carpets, mirrors, bronzes, curtains, and the entire furniture; also two superb carriages and harness, two wagons and harness, robes, bells, one horse and all the stable fixtures, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues now ready at the office of the auctioneer.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
MONDAY, OCT. 30, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 88 West Warren-st., between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn, HANDSOME FURNITURE, IN GOOD ORDER—A very fine rosewood seven-octave piano, pearl keys, inlaid front; handsome pier and oval mirrors, rosewood parlor suites, centre-tables, lounges, lace curtains, paintings, engravings, rosewood, mahogany and walnut marble-top chamber suites, hair mattresses, feather beds, oak extension-table, dining-chairs, china, dinner and tea sets, glassware, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., with kitchen furniture.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
FURNITURE, CARPETS, GAS-FIXTURES, two or three sets of harness, beds, bedding, crockery, &c.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Oct. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, a large amount of good household furniture, carpets, mattresses, gas chandeliers, two or three sets of harness, parlor suites, mirrors, china ware, &c., being the entire furniture of a house, removed to the store for convenience of sale. N. B.—There will also be in this sale a large quantity of rich silver-plated ware, fine rich gilt china and elegant parlor furniture.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, AT THE auction rooms No. 1 North William-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of a large quantity of parlor, chamber and bedroom furniture, 30 carpets, pier glass, blankets, &c.

MEETINGS.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ORANGE COUNTY MILK ASSOCIATION will be held at their office, No. 454 Greenwich-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 M., for the transaction of such business as may be deemed important.
S. M. HORTON, President.
JAS. KENNEDY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—A special meeting of this society will be held at their rooms on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 8 o'clock, to take action on the proposed changes in the by-laws. By order.
JOHN B. BARTLETT, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL—FOR THE TREATment of diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel.* Piles, fistula, stricture, and weakness of the closing muscle of the bladder, with the radical cure of rupture. Every case is pronounced curable or otherwise, on a personal examination. Spacious rooms and every comfort of domestic life are provided for those who require surgical operations or careful dietetic treatment. Apply at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3, and 7 and 9, evenings.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA.—EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, has just published an abridgement of two lectures, delivered to his private surgical classes, descriptive of each variety of stricture and his method for its immediate cure by the new instrument, the urethrotome, by EDWARD H. DIXON, Editor of the *Scalpel.* Price 10 cents.

DR. WEST, FEMALE PHYSICIAN AND accoucheur, No. 545 Broadway, makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints, from whatever cause produced. His monthly tonic is a never-failing remedy. Sent everywhere.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—DR. COLTON has returned and will administer the gas in person for the extraction of teeth, guaranteeing entire freedom from pain. We have had over 6,000 patients without a single failure or accident. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BRITISH CAPITALISTS.

Visit to our Charitable Institutions and the Jersey City Locomotive Works.

Sir Morton Peto and friends, yesterday, visited the institutions under the charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and were accompanied, by special invitation, by Gen. Jose Antonio Paez, Ex-President of Venezuela, and several officers of his staff. The whole of the distinguished party, not numbering over twenty in all, were received by the commissioners at the Bellevue Hospital at about 11 o'clock, and conveyed in a special steamer first to the institutions on Randall's Island, where they were received by the boys of the institution in the usual semi-military manner, with drawn sabres and flying colors. As soon as the party had received their salute an urchin of ten years stepped forward and welcomed England's representatives to the home of New-York foundlings. The little orator said they had heard of the great work in which Sir Morton Peto and his friends were engaged, investing millions in developing our resources, opening new avenues of trade and binding together in iron bands the different sections of country along our borders. In conclusion the little orator said: "We thank you for this mark of your recollection, and trust the visit of such a distinguished assemblage may prove a powerful incentive to our well-doing, and praying that success may crown your great effort, I again welcome you to Randall's Island."

At the conclusion of this address, Sir Morton Peto responded very briefly but feelingly; acknowledging that in the course of his tour through the States he had met with few incidents better calculated to impress him and his friends more favorably, or to inspire them in a higher degree with the confidence and respect they felt for our institutions. A nation which through its municipalities thus laid the foundations of the future, could not fail to accomplish an illustrious destiny. He thanked the little fellows for their enthusiastic reception, and wished them, each and all, a happy future.

Isaac Bell, Esq., the President of the Commission, then presented Gen. Paez to the children and their guests, as "the Washington of South America," the companion in arms of Simon Bolivar, "the liberator of his country," who, full of honors and of years, was now reposing in our midst, in the evening of his eventful life, a bright example for their emulation and respect.

To this the General merely responded by a graceful salutation, which was very promptly acknowledged by three hearty cheers.

On being presented to the little girls, one of them rose, and, in a graceful little speech, welcomed the visitors to Randall's Island.

To this Hon. Mr. Kelsall, the father-in-law of Sir Morton Peto, responded. He commended the munificent liberality of the city, as evinced in these institutions, and urged his little auditory so to conduct themselves that in the future they would be able to confer on others an adequate return for the benefits they were now receiving.

The visit to the Work-house, the Lunatic Asylum and the Penitentiary were very hurried, and the visitors were compelled to forego the pleasure of a trip to the interesting institutions at Ward's Island, under charge of the Commissioners of Emigration, as they were under an engagement at a later hour with Hon. Mr. Stevens, at Hoboken. The commissioners, however, detained them very briefly at a very acceptable little lunch, hastily spread at the residence of the Warden, where the usual compliments being reciprocated, and the remarkable cleanliness and good order of every department being especially complimented, the distinguished guests were conducted to the wharf, where the steamer awaited them, and in a few minutes were again landed in the city and on their way to fulfil further engagements.

Sir Morton Peto seemed very much interested in the description given him of our care for the poorer classes of his countrymen, who for so small a consideration, were so amply and comfortably cared for in the institutions under charge of the Commissioners of Emigration, and he seemed to regret with much earnestness that his engagements compelled him to forego the pleasure he had anticipated in visiting these institutions.

VISIT TO THE JERSEY CITY LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

Previous to inspecting the institutions, Sir Morton Peto and a number of other distinguished gentlemen connected with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, accompanied by Mr. James McHenry, visited the Jersey City Locomotive Works, for the purpose of witnessing the operations of that vast establishment.

The party of visitors were received by Mayor Cleveland, of Jersey City, Hon. A. O. Zabriskie, Hon. D. S. Gregory and other leading citizens, and under the guidance of Mr. W. G. Hamilton, the General Manager of the works and Mechanical Engineer for Mr. McHenry, and Mr. Thos. S. Davis, Superintendent, the party were conducted through the works which cover some sixty lots of ground and employ 700 hands, and a capital of over one million of dollars. At the commencement of the rebellion, Mr. McHenry, through his manager and engineer-in-chief in this country, Mr. Thomas W. Kennard, leased these works, foreseeing the great difficulty which would be experienced in procuring the necessary rolling stock for a new railway six hundred miles in length, and for the first two and a half years the works have been busily employed in supplying the wants of the great line Mr. McHenry contracted to build. The works can turn out six locomotives per month, the iron work of 150 freight cars, and an immense amount of iron work—in all some 300 tons of completed work per month. The locomotives and cars are all made from one pattern, and from standard guages, so that the pieces of one locomotive or car can be used on any other.

The visitors were specially interested in witnessing the process of welding and rolling Lowmoor tires, of which some five tons per day are turned out, of the aggregate value of $3,000. These tires are now used by all the railways in the country.

After the inspection of the works, the party partook of a sumptuous entertainment, toasting prosperity to the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, Mr. McHenry, Mr. Kennard, and their friends. The foreman and attaches of the establishment were invited to the collation, and gave three rousing cheers for Mr. McHenry, Mr. Kennard, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Davis, their Superintendent.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Great Two Mile Wagon Race Between Butler and Dexter at the Fashion Course Yesterday—Excitement Among the Trotting Men—Dexter the Winner in Two Straight Heats, in 5:00 3-4 and 4:56 1-4.

This match created unusual excitement in the trotting world. The recent fame which *Dexter* has established for himself, both in public and in private, as the best trotter of his year, has been patent throughout the past Summer and Fall. All trotting men have been previously versed in the knowledge of the merits of the "Contraband" *Butler* as a trotter under saddle, and especially to wagon, he having, prior to this date, made the best time on record. Hence unusual interest was attached to the meeting of these two champion trotters at the Fashion yesterday. The day, at this late season of the year, was unusually fine, although it threatened rain during the early morning.

Betting was decidedly in favor of *Dexter* on the previous evening in New-York, $100 to $40 being freely laid on his winning the trot. The same price ruled prior to the start.

First Heat.—In the toss for choice *Butler* won the pole, and at the third attempt the two got off, *Butler* taking the lead, but breaking before he came to the turn, rounding which getting down again he lead two lengths, which he maintained past the quarter pole. There was no alteration down the back; but at the half-mile *Dexter* commenced closing the gap, and at the three-quarter took the lead, of which he was deprived by *Butler* at the home-stretch turn; but the latter breaking up immediately *Dexter* resumed his leading position, and passed the stand half a length in advance. On the upper turn of the second mile *Dexter* led a length, which he increased to two at the quarter pole, and four at the half mile. At the three-quarter he was fully six lengths ahead. Making the home-stretch turn *Butler* broke badly, and *Dexter* came home the easiest of winners by two lengths. It was evident throughout the heat that *Dexter* had the foot of *Butler*.

Second Heat.—Betting $100 to $10 on *Dexter*, the layers of the odds being more numerous than the takers. In the start *Butler* had a decided lead of two lengths, which he maintained to the turn, increasing it slightly to the quarter pole. Down the back, *Dexter* commenced closing, and at the half-mile was only one length behind, soon after which *Butler* broke, and *Dexter* passed him. At the three-quarter the latter led two lengths, which he maintained to the turn, increasing it to three, and passing the stand for the first mile. There was no alteration rounding the upper turn for the second mile; but at the quarter, *Dexter* opened the gap to four lengths, which he carried, and passed the half-mile. At the three-quarter pole, *Butler* broke up badly and commenced runing; making the homestretch turn, he went all to pieces, and *Dexter*, without an effort, came home leisurely, *Butler* running past the score.

SUMMARY.

Trotting—Fashion Course, L. I., Friday, Oct. 27.—Match $2,000, two-mile heats, to wagons.

H. Woodruff named b. g. Dexter	1	1
D. Tallman named blk. g. Gen. Butler	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.	Sec. Mile.
First heat..	37½	1:16¼	2:30½	2:30¼—5:00¾
(The last half of first mile was run in 1:13.)				
Sec. heat...	37	1:14	2:28	—4:56¼

Beating *Butler's*—the fastest and greatest two-mile time on record, of 4:56¼—by a quarter of a second.

The Fire Department.

APPOINTMENT OF ONE HOOK AND LADDER, AND ONE ENGINE COMPANY—WHO ARE ENTITLED TO HONORABLE DISCHARGE, AND WHO ARE NOT.

The board held their adjourned meeting yesterday morning. Present a full board. A number of communications were read and referred.

Another hook and ladder company was organized, to be located at No. 548 Fifth-street, with the following members: Christopher H. Reynolds, foreman; Morris W. Roberts, assistant foreman; William Adems, driver. Firemen—J. H. Beebe, J. Dillon, J. F. Reilly, A. H. Hendrickson, Peter Vetter, Jr., W. Quigg, J. Auckner, J. E. Shiel, E. J. Russell.

Metropolitan Engine Company No. 39, (for Manhattanville,) will consist of 50 men, who will have a company fund of $1,000 per annum, in lieu of regular compensation.

Commissioner Abbe offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the resolution of this board honorably discharging members of the Volunteer Department, the term "good standing" should be construed and mean only those persons who were members of the New-York Fire Department on the 30th day of March, 1865, and who have performed at least fifty per cent. of fire duty, as the same may appear from the company's roll from July 1, 1865, to Sept. 15, 1865, who are free from all charges, and who were not members of any company which has withheld any property belonging to the City of New-York in use by said company, or permitted the same to be injured, defaced or destroyed.

The board authorized the following contracts: W. C. Hanna, stable for Engine Company No. 31, in Leonard-street, $1,500; Bentley & Clarke, alterations for Engine Company No. 30, in Spring-street, $800; Alonzo Dietch, stable for Engine Company No. 24, $1,570; E. Demington, new engine-house, No. 8 Stone-street, $7,150.

The board directed the Secretary to notify the Comptroller that they had no further use for premises No. 1,146 Broadway. They also resolved to change the location of Metropolitan Hook and Ladder Company No. 7 from No. 1,146 Broadway to No. 119 East Twenty-eighth-street; and Metropolitan Fire Engine Company No. 30, from No. 18 Renwick-street to No. 253 Spring-street.

On motion of Commissioner Abbe, National Hose Company No. 24, Mechanics' Hose Company No. 47, Ion Hose Company No. 59 and Marion Hook and Ladder Company No. 13, of the Volunteer Department, were relieved, to be discharged on 10th November.

The Committee on Appointments and Discipline reported upon expulsions in Engine Company No. 11, reversing the same. They made a similar report on expulsions from Engine Company No. 26. In the case of Hose Company No. 3 they decided to allow the expelled member to return on payment of fines and dues.

The board ordered, on motion of Commissioner Brown, that the premises No. 253 Spring-street, be altered for accommodation of Metropolitan Engine Company Co. 30; house No. 286 West Thirty-third-sreet, and house No. 548 Fifth-street, to be also altered for truck companies. A stable is to be built for a truck company in rear of house No. 548 Fifth-street, not to exceed $1,850.

The sum of $30 was appropriated to purchase sundry furniture belonging to Hose Company No. 15.

A long list of transfers, appointments, promotions and resignations were acted upon by the board, and it then adjourned to Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

Democratic Mass Meeting—Speeches of J. W. Gerard, S. S. Cox and Samuel S. Crooke.

With a grand flourish of trumpets the Kings County Democratic Committee announced a grand ratification meeting at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn last night. Maj.-Gen. Slocum, Maj.-Gen. Blair, James T. Brady, Esq., Hon. S. S. Cox, and a host of other notables, were positively advertised to speak, while a New-York morning journal grandly announced that Maj.-Gens. Logan and Kilpatrick would likewise address the meeting.

It would be strange indeed if such an array of names as this should fail to attract an immense audience; but, strange as it may appear, there was no such monster mass meeting as the leaders expected. They were doomed to disappointment in many ways; for as Maj.-Gen. Kilpatrick is stumping the State for the Republican ticket, and Maj.-Gen. Logan is about to do the same, neither the one nor the other was there. Gen. Slocum, it appeared, was also elsewhere busy, and Gen. Blair did not present himself. Matters looked blue enough for the meeting, and they were compelled to go on with the few whose names, it is fair to assume, did not draw the crowd. The Academy was well filled at the commencement; but when Mr. Murphy announced, first, that Gen. Slocum was at Buffalo, and, second, that Mr. Brady was at home, ill with an ulcerated throat, the ladies, who occupied the front seat of the balcony, arose and en masse left the building, while many others throughout the house did the same. Their seats were soon filled, and the meeting went on.

The meeting was called to order at 7:30 o'clock, and Hon. Henry C. Murphy was chosen Chairman. On taking the chair, Mr. Murphy made a brief address, reviewing the political situation of both parties, and claiming that the Democratic party alone stood by President Johnson and the policy of reconstruction as advanced by him. In closing, Mr. Murphy said: And now, in returning to the more normal duties of the chair, I must say that we are disappointed in not having our gallant standard-bearer, Gen. Slocum, to-night, although he promised to be here. Owing to the difficulty he experiences in being in several parts of the State at once, he cannot be here. It seems that the good people of Buffalo have been disappointed once before, and having got hold of him insist upon his being with them. He therefore is there electrifying his audience by his words, and adding to the strength of our party by his presence. Although not here in person, he is doubtless here in spirit. Mr. Brady, too, was to have been here, but he is at home in bed, sick with an ulcerated throat or something, and I know you will excuse the committee for this disappointment. We have, however, several distinguished men who have honored us with their presence, of whom I will name Hon. J. W. Gerard and Hon. S. S. Cox. [Cheers.] A very long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was then read, after which Mr. J. W. Gerard was introduced.

JAS. W. GERARD'S REMARKS.

He began his speech with a fierce attack upon Secretary Seward, and said he had always been an "Anti" man. First an Anti-Mason, and so on through all the dogmas of the day down to the present, when he came out as an anti-slavery man. The speaker had been in favor of gradual emancipation as Abraham Lincoln wanted it. But slavery was now dead, and it ought to be buried forever. The Republican party was nigger, nigger, all nigger. He would go as far as any man in the adoption of the new order of things. He was not prepared to have the negro at his bed or board, but was willing to sit by their side in the cars, and not feel his dignity outraged. He would even welcome them to his pew, because they were born of the same soil and were heirs to the same salvation. But he wanted no negro congressmen or a black President, which would be the case if the black man voted. He could see the cloven feet peeping out from the Republican skirts—one was white, the other was black. The first was Wendell Phillips, and the second was Black Douglass. Both were howling at Andrew Johnson already because he walked the Democratic platform. The Republican party will soon desert Andrew Johnson, and at the next Presidential contest will bring up the black flag of Mr. Seward, or the still blacker flag of Mr. Chase. If Andrew Johnson is ever reëlected, it will be by Democratic votes. He wanted the party to stand firm.

The chairman next introduced Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, who then addressed the meeting.

MR. COX'S SPEECH.

He said the last time he spoke in Brooklyn war was raging, but now we had peace, and with peace came the responsibility of peace. The bitter feelings engendered by the war had now been calmed down and removed. He thought the policy of Andrew Johnson would do it, and the Democratic party would support him. Both parties claimed to support Andrew Johnson, and it was hard to say which one did so honestly. John Stuart Mill had said that true patriotism consisted in seeking the good of the whole country. The patriotic party of this country was not the Republican party, for that only worked for half the land while the Democratic party was desirous of the good of the whole Union. He spoke of Thurlow Weed and Horace Greeley, and thought they had found the Democratic party to be the only true and honest party. The Democratic party had been charged with loving the South. It was correct. They did not want those dear to them parted from them, and now they wanted them brought back in a loving way. He said Mr. Robinson had said there were not so many traitors in the Democratic party as there were thieves in the Republican party. He attacked the official acts of Mr. Lincoln, and said he had tried to become usurper. President Johnson had said that if he was a private citizen he would vote in Tennessee for negro suffrage. He did not care what President Johnson would do in Tennessee, as long as he carried out his present policy.

Col. Samuel S. Crooke was the next and last speaker introduced.

COL. CROOKE'S SPEECH.

He said he had served the country in the field, and the rebellion in Southern prisons. That in the war for the first two years, they had learned that the war was for the restoration of the Union, and that the Democrats in the army were in favor of that, but that they were not in favor of reconstruction. Slavery was dead, and we had four millions of blacks on our hands, and no one knew what to do with them. He wanted his hearers to leave them alone and support Andrew Johnson's policy, for the Democratic party rely upon him because they know him to be all right, while the Republicans feared him because he did not follow their behests. He might be in favor of negro suffrage if he lived in South Carolina, but in New-York he had nothing to do with it. It had been asked why they allowed the foreigners to vote; they did so because they considered this a free white man's government.

The Secretary here attempted to read a series of resolutions, but the crowd had become so tired that they moved off en masse, drowning his voice, and the motion to adjourn was unheard, being anticipated by the general movement for the door.

NEW-JERSEY.

Alleged Official Corruption—A Hoboken Councilman Expelled from the Board.—A few weeks since, Councilman Chamberlain, a member of the Hoboken Council Board, preferred charges against Mr. Backer (Democrat,) a member from the First Ward, for soliciting and receiving bribes in control of his action as a member of the board. It was alleged that in August last Mr. Backer, in his capacity of Councilman, solicited and received from George Hecker a bribe of $15 for his vote and influence in procuring the passage of a contract through the Board of Councilmen in which Hecker was interested; that Councilman Backer proposed to Seba M. Bogert, for certain consideration in money, to vote for and use his influence in procuring the payment by the board of certain bonds, in which Mr. Bogert and others were interested; that he proposed to Peter Mean, for the sum of $1,000, to vote for and use his influence in procuring the passage of certain resolutions guaranteeing the issuing of bonds and scrip in which a number of parties were interested. The Board of Councilmen held a meeting on Thursday evening, when the matter was thoroughly investigated. The charge of receiving a bribe of $15, also the second charge, were fully sustained. The third charge fell through for the want of sufficient evidence. At the conclusion of the investigation, the board by a unanimous vote passed a resolution expelling Mr. Backer.

Conviction of a Counterfeiter.—The trial of Rankin, alias Campbell, alias Oscar Finch, was brought to a conclusion in the Hudson County Court yesterday afternoon. The defence did not produce a single witness. Detective Kilcauley, of the Jersey City Police, and Capt. Davis, of the Hoboken Police, testified to finding 128 $5 bills on the Fishkill Bank, New-York, and 150 $10 bills on the Mechanics' Bank, of New-Haven, Conn. Mr. Young, Cashier of the First National Bank, Jersey City, testified to the bills being counterfeit. Richard Walker, who was indicted on the same charge as Finch, turned State's evidence, and fully sustained the charges against the prisoner. He testified that some $38,000 in counterfeit money had been sent off to Ohio and other Western States. Mr. Ashmead, on behalf of the prisoner, made an eloquent appeal for his acquittal, and District-Attorney McClellan replied in an able argument. Judge Bedle, in his charge to the jury, made a very clear and masterly statement of the points of the case on which they were to decide. The jury retired about 4 P. M., and after a short absence returned a verdict of guilty.

Anniversary of the Children's Home.—The first anniversary of the Children's Home took place at the Congregational Tabernacle on Thursday night, and was attended by a large concourse of people. A report of the operations of the society was read by Mr. A. H. Wallis, the President, giving a history of the Home from the commencement to the present time. From the report of the Treasurer, Mr. James Gapsill, it appears that the receipts from March 1, 1894, to Sept. 30, 1865, were $21,169 53; expenditures, $20,425 53; balance in the hands of the Treasurer, $734. Indebtedness, $1,266. The exercises consisted of addresses by Rev. B. L. Dashiel, Rev. J. Romeyn Berry, and recitations, singing and dialogues by the children. The pastors of the several churches of the city, together with the President of the United States, were made life members of the Home.

Robbery at the Assistant Assessor's Office.—The office of the Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, over the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, was entered yesterday by means of false keys, and robbed of eight boxes of cigars, each containing 100 cigars. Five hundred of the cigars belonged to Mrs. Miller, of Bayonne, who had left them to be stamped, and the balance had been confiscated for violation of the revenue laws.

A Plot to Break Jail.—Mr. Jones, keeper of the Hudson County Jail, a couple of days since discovered that a plot was in progress amongst the many prisoners confined there to break jail, the consummation of which was only prevented by prompt action. Quite a number of the prisoners were manacled, and on Thursday a number of the convicts who were supposed to be the leaders were taken to the State Prison at Trenton.

Gen. Kilpatrick and Gen. Logan in Jersey City.—The last Union mass meeting for the present campaign will be held at Campbell & Fitzpatrick's large warehouse in Jersey City, on Monday evening, Oct. 30. Maj.-Gen. John A. Logan of Illinois and Maj.-Gen. Kilpatrick will address the people, and Gen. Hooker will be present.

Fire in Washington Village.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in Ellwood's kindling-wood establishment, in Washington Village, Hudson City, which, together with the stables attached, were burned to the ground, and two horses were burned to death. The loss is estimated at about $3,000.

Migration of Government Convicts—A chaingang of sixteen convicts arrived in Jersey City from Washington at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and proceeded on their way to the Auburn State Prison. Their terms range from three to five years.

The New Gold Certificates.—Deputy Treasurer Van Dyck yesterday received the first installment of the new gold certificates of the denomination of $5,000. These notes will be made payable to order, and the smaller denominations to bearer. The issue of the certificates will not commence for a couple of weeks.

[Advertisement.]

The Phrenological Journal For November—Now ready, contains articles on Physiognomy, Physiology, Ethnology, Phrenology and Psychology, with Portraits, Characters and Biographies of distinguished men. Also, on Free Trade and Protection; on Love and Lovers. The Soul; Beauty, Vigor and Development. Celibacy. Moral Philosophy; Instinct of Animals; Integrity; Whom to Trust; Religious Fervor Without Honesty; Answers to Correspondents. New Books, &c. Only 20 cents. Newsmen have it. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Have You Seen It?—Of course every one must have seen and admired the Fall and Winter style of gentlemen's Hats introduced by KNOX, and to be found at his establishment, No. 533 Broadway, under the Prescott House. It affords satisfactory evidence of the taste and skill of this gentleman. The material is very superior, and the shape very becoming. No gentleman should be without one.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 25 | Sun sets....... 5 03 | Moon sets...12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 2 26 | Gov. Island. 2 15 | Hell Gate... 3 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Oct. 27.

Cleared.

Steamships H. S. Hager, Wadsworth, Rio Janeiro, H. B. Mankin; Zodiac, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray & Nephew; Borussia, (Hamb.,) Schwensen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Pennsylvania, (Br.,) McNevin, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Ships Margaret Evans, (Br.,) Stanwood, Mobile, Edmiston Bros.; Tamana, (Br.,) Muir, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron; Neptune, (Hamb.,) Mulenhoff, Antwerp, Ruger Bros.

Barks Francis, Kelly, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Teresa, (Dutch,) Hart, Maracaibo, F. T. Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brigs B. F. Nash, Maney, Apalachicola, Brett, Son & Co.; Stanley, (Br.,) Kendrick, Charlottetown; Resolute, (Br.,) Lane, Darien, Ga., Peck & Church; J. C. Arey, Weeks, South Amboy, H. W. Loud & Co.; Sparton, (Br.,) Taylor, Picton, Johnson & Hunter; Jacques, (Fr.,) Vincent, St. Nazaire, Boyd & Hincken; Juliet Clark, Freethey, Arroyo, Thompson & Hunter.

Schooners St. James, Lombard, Tampico, Brugiere & Co.; Rebecca, Smith, Baltimore, A. Abbot.

Arrived.

Steamship Oriole, (Br.,) Artaza, Havana Oct. 10, via Norfolk 21st, with sugar to Patanca & Escalanti. The Oriole came to this port for repairs.

Steamship Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk 24 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Sea Gull, Fish, Baltimore 40 hours, with mdse. to J. B. Smull.

Ship Great Western, Cunningham, Liverpool Sept. 22, with mdse. and 293 passengers to Charles Marshall & Co. Has been 19 ds. W. of the Banks, with strong gales from W. to N. W.; carried away jibboom and lower maintop-sail-yard. Oct. 19, lat. 42 12, lon. 58 50, saw ship Marianne Nottebohm, from Liverpool for New-York; same time, bark Fides, bound W.

Ship Saybrook, Moore, London and Torbay Sept. 13, with mdse. and 120 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Co. Had heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Bark Johann Kepler, (Brem.,) Rahe, Bremen 52 ds., with mdse. and 282 passengers to master. Had 3 deaths, infants.

Bark Hunter, (of Portland,) Lee, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to Thompson & Hunter. Had heavy weather. Oct. 20, in a strong gale from N. W., shipped a heavy sea, which swept decks, stove hatch-house, bulwarks and skylight, filling the cabin.

Bark Fides, (Brem.,) Hayes, Bremen Sept. 20, in ballast, and 284 passengers to Ruger Bros.

Bark Francis Bourneuf, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Perry, Ardrossan 35 ds., with mdse. to master.

Bark Cecrops, (Prus.,) Weldfang, Rio Janeiro 40 ds., with coffee to Rodocanachi & Franghiadi.

Brig J. Titus, (of Bermuda,) Smith, Lingan, C. B., 17 ds., with coal to McColl & Frith. Experienced very heavy weather; split sails, stove boat, &c. 15th inst., Martin Atley, seaman, of Mount Deseret, Me., while reefing the foretopsail, fell overboard, and was drowned. 21st, lat. 38 20, lon. 68 10, fell in with schr. Augusta, Capt. Smith, of and from Boston for Newbern, N. C., with a cargo of bricks and machinery; had lost mainmast and was in a sinking condition: it blowing a strong gale from W. to N. W. at the time, with a heavy sea, succeeded with great difficulty in rescuing all hands, in an exhausted condition, and brought them to this port. The Augusta was built in 1840, 93 tons register, and owned by the North Carolina & Southern Turpentine Co.

Brig Londra, (of Digby, N. S.,) Carty, Nagnabo, P. R., 20 ds., with molasses to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig Tiber, (of Halifax,) Farrell, Cow Bay, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to G. Wheelwright & Co.

Brig Henrietta, (of Bermuda,) Doe, Bermuda 10 ds., with sugar to McColl & Frith.

Brig Albatros, (Oldg.,) Seetzen, Rio Janeiro 56 ds., with coffee, rosewood and 19 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Sarah B. Crosby, ——, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Harvest Queen, Penniston, of and from Bermuda 9 ds., with old iron, &c., to Middleton & Co.

Schr. Josephine B. Small, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Stevens, Sisal 21 ds., with hemp, &c., to J. Leaycraft & Co. Had heavy weather most of the passage.

Schr. American Eagle, Shore, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Prince Consort, (Br.,) Fish, Moran Bay, Jam., 25 ds., with logwood to Henry De Cordova & Co. Left no vessels.

Schr. Annie E. Glover, Daisey, Jacksonville 17 ds., with cotton to J. A. Wilkinson.

Schr. Aimaar, (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) Gilbatt, St. John N. B., 13 ds., with mdse. to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Had heavy N. W. winds all the passage; lost and split sails.

Schr. Castilian, Bellote, Ellsworth 6 ds., with boards to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. St. Lucar, Bond, Rockland, with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Julia Maria, Gott, Calais 10 ds., with shingles to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Adele Felecia, Elliott, New-London, for Newburgh.

Schr. John Randolph, Martin, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Mary Hall, Boland, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Vicksburgh, Mitchell, Bangor 5 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Henry Crosby, Rackett, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Col. Eddy, Coombs, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. J. G. Baraden, Bunker, Elizabethport, for Danburysport.

Schr. Delaware, Crockett, Rockland, with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Marietta, Hall, Rockland, with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Globe, Renwick, St. Andrew's, N. B., 11 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. C. S. Hazard, Waterhouse, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. T. R. Hammond, Camp, Calais 5 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. A. P. Stimpson, Cummins, Eastport, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Volunteer, (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) Holmes, Rio Grande 63 ds., with hides, &c., to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. E. G. Burton, Roads, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. D. H. Baldwin, Vale, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. F. A. Sawyer, Reed, Bangor 4 ds., with potatoes.

Schr. M. Smith, Bacon, Sag Harbor, for Philadelphia.

Schr. G. W. Kimball, Jr., Crockett, Fall River.

Schr. Lebanah, Wall, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. New Globe, Bray, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Alabama, Gardner, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. G. Green, Weaver, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. R. Burley, Phillips, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Falcon, Hale, Elizabethport, for Westport.

Schr. J. M. Ferguson, Eldridge, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Empire, Griffin, Providence.

Schr. Albert, (Br.,) Long, Wareham, in ballast.

Schr. S. A. Green, Kelly, Gloucester.

Schr. Willow Harp, Davis, Baltimore, for New-Bedford.

Schr. J. R. McFee, Johnson, Albany, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Quickstep, Davis, Brookhaven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Connecticut, Carle, Bangor, for Newark.

Schr. J. E. Gamage, Wood, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Viola, Bray, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with palings.

Schr. Queen of the South, Corson, Salem.

Schr. Gun Rock, Boyd, Providence.

Schr. Hattie Baker, Crowell, Newport.

Schr. Warrenton, Gray, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Silas Wright, Adams, Rockland, with granite.

Schr. Reporter, Warren, Bangor 5 ds., with lumber.

Schr. S. Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Emma & Ellen, Brewer, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. Governor, Ellis, New-Bedford.

Schr. Anna B. Jacobs, Sheppard, Albany, for Hartford.

Schr. Etna, ——, Pawtucket.

Schr. F. A. Bazley, Crosby, Rondout, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Sarah Gage, Wood, Prince Edward Island, fish.

Schr. S. J. Hart, Cramer, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

WIND—At sunset, S. E.

Below.

Ship Great Western, Cunningham, Liverpool Sept. 20.
Bark Merrimac, from Sisal.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Hunter, lately sunk in the bay, by collision with steamer Nevada, has been raised, and will be taken to Red Hook, to be hauled out and repaired.

Spoken, &c.

Amelia—ship, from Liverpool for Charleston, Oct. 2, lat. 45 03, lon. 37 18.

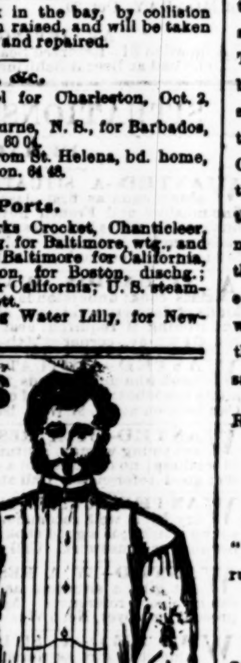
Sarah Jane—ship, of Shelburne, N. S., for Barbados, 12 ds. out, Oct. 3, lat. 22 35, lon. 60 04.

Sparton—whaler, Bronson, from St. Helena, bd. home, 400 bbls. oil, Oct. 10, lat. 22 26, lon. 64 48.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, Aug. 29, barks Crocket, Chanticleer, Traveller and Amelia Gehming, for Baltimore, wtg., and ship Annapolis, Penkett, from Baltimore for California, repairing; ship C. B. Hazleton, for Boston, dischg.; steamer Lookout, from Bath for California; U. S. steamers Susquehanna and Wachusett.

At Rio Grande, Aug. 26, brig Water Lilly, for New-York next day.



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READY-MADE
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is without doubt, the only known remedy for
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CALCULUS,
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IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 611, Oct. 27, 1865.
47, 75, 5, 62, 17, 27, 39, 2, 8, 52, 21, 76, 78, 28.

KENTUCKY—Class No. 612, Oct. 27, 1865.
20, 40, 21, 15, 55, 62, 66, 73, 16, 71, 34, 78, 63.

SHELBY—Extra Class No. 511, Oct. 27, 1865.
58, 21, 76, 65, 5, 75, 47, 12, 36, 23, 68, 53, 1, 28.

SHELBY—Class No. 512, Oct. 27, 1865.
49, 24, 57, 18, 53, 12, 27, 19, 32, 58, 78, 64, 56.

Circulars sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

AT LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick-sts., St. John's Park, the services of SABBATH, the 29th inst., will be as follows: Morning, a special discourse by Rev. Joseph Holdich, D. D. Evening, in sacred biography—*Isaac and his Artful Wife, Rebecca*.

A BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW WHAT PEOPLE THINK OF

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,

Read the following extracts of letters from all parts of the country:

State of New-York, County of New-York, to wit: Edward B. Foote of the City of New-York, in the County aforesaid, being duly sworn, says: That the extracts of letters which he hereunto appends, commendatory of his work entitled "Medical Common Sense," are genuine quotations from letters received by mail from the various counties named over each extract, which letters are now on file in his office; and further, that the said testimonials were written without his (the deponent's) invitation or solicitation, and that they are but a sample of those daily received by him from all parts of the country, and from people of all classes, embracing physicians, clergymen, lawyers, artists, &c., as well as those in the humblest positions in life; and further says not.
EDWARD B. FOOTE.
Sworn to before me, this 20th day of October, 1865.
Chas. Wright Kirby, Notary Public,
New-York City.

From a Lady in Lewis County, N. Y.

I have been reading your book entitled "Medical Common Sense," and am perfectly delighted with its contents. It can be truly styled "Medical Common Sense," for so it is.

READ CONTENTS TABLE OF MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, ON INSIDE OF TO-DAY'S PAPER.

From Westchester County, N. Y.

Your "Medical Common Sense" ought to be circulated all over the world, for both the old and the young would be benefited reading by it.

From Fulton County, Ill.

I have one of your medical books, and like it much.

From a Lady in Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

As I read your book, it seems as though you had pulled up by the roots all the trees of medical knowledge which bore evil fruit, and cast them into the fire of electricity, and brought forth a "Tree of Life," the leaves of which shall be for the healing of the nations. I have got more sympathy—mentally, spiritually and physically—from your book than I ever got from anything or anybody before. Don't write such books if you do not want to be troubled with dying women. I have read up from Jackson on the "Hill Side" to Michelet on the "Mountain Top," but failed to find anything or anybody who could bring me beyond a standing position; there my case is stubborn as adamant. Since reading Dr. Foote on "Electricity," I have been wondering what "virtue" was that Christ felt going out of Him when the women "touched the hem of His garment." What was it that "troubled the waters of the Pool of Siloam?" May be there was more rational, tangible science employed in working these miracles than some theologians have "ever dreamed of in their philosophy." I feel perfect confidence, without reading half your blessed book. I believe it is the identical book for which Michelet prayed when he said, "Oh, for a book worthy of woman!"

READ CONTENTS TABLE OF MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, ON INSIDE OF TO-DAY'S PAPER.

From Newcastle County, Del.

I purchased, some time since, your great work entitled "Medical Common Sense," and can say I have never perused a work with more pleasure.

From Champaign County, Ill.

Having read carefully your work, "Medical Common Sense," I am satisfied I have obtained more from its contents than from any other I have before perused.

From a Physician in Merrimac County, N. H.

I think very highly of the book you sent me. I would not do without it for ten dollars.

From a Lady in Floyd County, Ind.

I have read your book and like it extremely; think it rightly named, and that every mother who wishes to see her children in the enjoyment of good health should be its possessor.

From Dane County, Wis.

I am highly pleased with its contents. It has been a great benefit to me and my family.

From a Lady in Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

After reading much of your work, I have come to the conclusion that it is not a fiction, but something that every family ought to have. I must say that I know more now than I ever did in my life before.

From Rutland County, Vt.

I am in receipt of your very excellent medical work, an I being a sufferer, I gladly avail myself of the opportunity of consulting one whose views of disease and its treatment seem so eminently sound and practical.

READ CONTENTS TABLE OF MEDICAL COMMON SENSE ON INSIDE OF TO-DAY'S PAPER.

From a Lady in San Francisco County, Cal.

I possess your book entitled MEDICAL COMMON SENSE—think it valuable, and that it should be in every family.

From Luzerne County, Penn.

O, that I could have had such a book as yours ten or fifteen years ago! How great a blessing it would have been to me!

From a Physician in Hartford County, Conn.

Your book, entitled MEDICAL COMMON SENSE was duly received. Allow me to congratulate you on being the author of the only medical work suitable for general circulation. I wish every adult and female had a copy.

From Franklin County, Me.

Some time last Summer I sent to you and obtained a copy of MEDICAL COMMON SENST, and truly is the title of that book a good one, as there is not a page in it but one can find good common sense and sound reasoning. If I could not obtain another copy I would not part with the one I how have for any price. It is just the book that should be in every family, and if all would take heed and follow your directions, there would not be so many puny and imbecile people as we now have.

READ CONTENTS TABLE OF MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, ON INSIDE OF TO-DAY'S PAPER.

From Worcester County, Mass.

I received a book from you, and it is just the book I want. I will not be without it. I am sorry I did not know of the book before.

From a Lady in Alleghany County, Md.

Having read your most excellent work called "Medical Common Sense," I have been deeply interested in every word you have written, and from sad experience I know it is all too true.

From Seneca County, Ohio.

I have read the book and like it.

From New-Haven County, Conn.

I have the book and think much of it, as agreeing with my own observation and experience.

From Hamilton County, Ohio.

The book has arrived. I feel under great obligations to you for it. With only one hour's perusal of it, I am satisfied that it is a book that should be in the hands of every man of a family.

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE treats on all diseases of a chronic character, on marriage customs of the world, on the causes of matrimonial and social wretchedness, presenting a thousand things of thrilling interest never published before, making altogether a sensible book for sensible people, and a good book for everyone. The book contains 400 pages—100 illustrations. To be had at the newspaper depots and bookstores throughout the country. Price $1 50. Copies sent by mail everywhere, postage paid, on receipt of the price. Contents tables sent free.

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Rev. D. MORRIS..........Cross River, N. Y.
Rev. M. THATCHER..........Pitcher, N. Y.
Rev. D. T. WOOD........Middletown, N. Y.
Rev. B. C. SMITH.......Prattsburgh, N. Y.
Rev. E. C. ANDRUS..Martinsburgh, N. Y.
Rev. JAS. McFARLANE......Esopus, N. Y.
Rev. J. WEST................Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rev. H. V. DEGEN...........Boston, Mass.
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J. H. EATON, LL.D. Murfreesb'ough, Tenn.

REV. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y., writes: "By the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing the hair has greatly thickened upon my head, and put on a very healthy appearance. The same is true of my daughter; her hair had become thin and came out constantly, until we thought the head would be almost bare; her hair has handsomely thickened up, and also has a healthful appearance."

Renewed his Age.

REV. M. THATCHER, of New-York, in a letter, says: "My age is sixty. One year ago my hair was very gray and falling. I used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer according to directions, and now my hair is restored to its natural color, and has ceased to fall.

The Zylobalsamum I have found the best and most agreeable hair dressing I have ever used."

Valuable Testimony.

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass., writes: "I have used, through the advice of personal friends, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, for several months past, with great effect and entire satisfaction. *I am now neither bald nor gray;* my hair was dry and brittle, but has regained the softness of its earlier years."

For Children's Hair.

MRS. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. Clark, Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum with much satisfaction in dressing my own and children's hair. After trying various articles, I feel no hesitation in recommending yours as the *best* I have ever used. It gives the hair a soft, glossy appearance, and retains it in any position desired."

His Wife Approves.

REV. I. MOORE, late agent American Bible Union, writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing, and it has also been used by my wife. We unqualifiedly pronounced them the best preparations we have ever used—*in which declaration many friends join us.*"

A Fine Head of Hair.

REV. J. H. CORNELL, New-York City, says in a letter: "I procured Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum for a relative. I am happy to say it prevented the falling off of the hair, and restored it from being gray to its natural glossy and beautiful black."

Get the Best.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Treasurer of the American Bible Union, New-York, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous other friends, to Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The latter I have found superior to anything I have ever used."

Valuable Articles.

REV. J. WEST, No. 6 Washington-place, Pacific-st., Brooklyn, L. I., says, in a letter: "I am happy to bear my testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and World's Hair Dressing, in the most libral sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and where gray, to its original color."

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

CANADIAN OIL REGION,
BOTHWELL, CANADA WEST.
PUBLIC SALE OF ABOUT 1,500 ACRES
OF
CHOICE OIL LANDS, WITH
OIL WELLS.

The BOTHWELL LAND AND PETROLEUM COMPANY, commonly called the "Scotch Company," owning the town of Bothwell and 6,000 acres of land around it, will offer for sale, by auction, 1,500 acres of their choicest territory, with the view of attracting oil operators to the fuller development of this important oil region.

The lands to be sold immediately adjoin the Pepper or Boston, Lick, Colville, Victoria, and all the other yielding oil wells in the district. They embrace the well-known Chambers and Thames yielding wells, also others which are now being put down. They are all within two miles of the railway station and town of Bothwell, and front on the River Thames and the Longwood road. They comprise Lots Nos. 13, 14, 15, River Range; Lots Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, Longwood Road Range; and Lot No. 12 on the Tenth Concession. All in the Township of Zone, County of Kent.

Bothwell is a rapidly increasing town, and has hotels, machine and blacksmiths' shops, and all conveniences for supplying the wants of operators. It is a principal station on the Great Western or Canada Railway, which runs from Detroit to Niagara Falls, and is reached in 24 hours from New-York, and 14 hours from Chicago by express trains twice each way daily.

The lands will be put up for sale in lots of from 5 to 25 acres, a road allowance being provided to each lot.

A deposit of 20 per cent. will be required on purchase, 30 per cent. within one month, and the balance in four quarterly instalments of 12½ per cent. each. For the deposit of 20 per cent., American Government or first-class State or railway bonds to an adequate amount will be taken as security instead of cash, until the buyers have time to convert. This will render it unnecessary for buyers from the United States to be provided with Canadian funds until after they actually purchase.

The sale will take place at BOTHWELL, on THURSDAY, 23D NOVEMBER, at 11 o'clock, forenoon.

Intending purchasers are invited to inspect the lands. All further particulars can be had, and plans of the property as subdivided for sale can be seen, at the office of the company, Bothwell.
JOHN WALKER, General Manager.
OCT. 14, 1865.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.

We issue Sight Drafts on the above, as we have done for the past twenty years. Good everywhere in ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES, in sums of £1 and upward.
TAYLOR, BROTHERS,
No. 17 Wall-st.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
NO. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Negotiate loans and business paper; make collections; purchase and sell government and other securities on commission; receive money on deposit, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum on daily balances which may be drawn at any time, or will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest payable on demand.
JOHN J. CISCO,
(late of the United States Treasury in New-York,)
JOHN ASHFIELD CISCO.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Unite States Government Securities purchased and for sale

THE RATHBONE PETROLEUM CO.
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

The stockholders of this company are hereby notified that at their annual meeting, to be held on the second TUESDAY in November next, 1865, at the office of the company's rooms, No. 22, in No. 54 William-st., in the City of New-York, at 12 M., a resolution will be offered to increase the capital stock of said company by fifty thousand shares, as additional working capital. An election for seven Trustees for ensuing year will also be held.
GEORGE E. COCK,
ROBERT C. EMBREE,
JOHN F. PICKRELL,
J. Q. ADAMS,
Trustees.
P. A. VAN BERGEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1865.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1865.

NOTICE.—The loan of $50,000,000, for funding Certificates of Indebtedness, Compound Interest Notes and Treasury Notes, authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of Sept. 29, 1865, having been fully subscribed, no further deposit of Certificates or Notes will be received.
By order of the Secretary of the Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

AGENCY, BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
No. 24 Pine-st.
WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYLREA and JAMES GOLDIE, agents.

Exchange bought and sold on London and collections made in Great Britain and the colonies. Drafts issued on Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, British Columbia and San Francisco. Drafts for small sums issued on Ireland and Scotland.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL....$2,000,000. SURPLUS....$1,200,000.
This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

DAKIN, OLCOTT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 23 Wall-st., New-York.
Government and State Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Interest paid on deposits in excess of $1,000 at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
ISSUED IN 1864,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS
Bought and sold by
TAYLOR BROS., No. 17 Wall-st.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1865.
THE ALONZO WOOD & COMPANY'S BANK, Eldridge, Onondaga County, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers, in the City of New-York, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Importers' and Traders' Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
EDWARD HAND, Superintendent.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election of this Company will be held, at their office, No. 200 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 6th day of November next, from 12 M. to 1 P. M., for the election of ten Directors, in lieu of those whose term of office expire on that day, and of twelve Inspectors of the next election.
The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 24, 1865.
COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1865, will be paid on and after that date, less government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.
WM. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the NEW-ENGLAND PETROLEUM COMPANY, for the choice of nine trustees, and transaction of any other proper business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 60 John-st., on MONDAY, Nov. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M.
H. A. STARKWEATHER,
Assistant Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1865.

NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at the office, No. 125 Front-st., on MONDAY, the 6th of November next. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
WM. H. FLEMING, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1865.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, the transfer-books of said company have been reopened at this agency.
H. W. FORD, Transfer Agent.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORRIS AND Essex Railroad Company bonds, due 1st proximo, will be paid at the Merchant's National Bank, New-York. Parties holding ten or more coupons would facilitate the payment by sending the same to the Bank one week prior to that date.
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Union Sugar Company will be held on TUESDAY, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M., at No. 16 Rose-st., for the election of Trustees, &c.
N. DENTON SMITH, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 164 NASSAU-STREET, NEW-YORK,
BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Highest premium paid for
GOLD, COUPONS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the country.
Eastern and Western bank notes received at low rates from CORRESPONDENTS and DEPOSITORS. EXCHANGE on Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago and San Francisco.
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

REMOVAL.—THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY HAS MOVED TO NO. 153 BROADWAY.

STERLING EXCHANGE.
DRAWN ON BARING BROS & CO., LONDON,
in sums to suit, for sale by
BLAKE BROS. & CO.
No. 28 State-st., Boston, and
No. 17 Wall-st., New-York.

W. H. M. SISTARE,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6. Government securities, stocks, bonds, &c., bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange, exclusively, on commission.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK,
LIMITED.
INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,
Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, JR., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.

The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.

Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

THE HARMONY MUTUAL COAL COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $600,000.
(Represented by the lands owned by the company.)
Divided into 60,000 shares, the par value of which is fixed at $10 each.
Of these, 12,500 are appropriated for working capital.

OFFICERS:
President..........Mr. DAVID B. TURNER.
Vice-Presid't and Treasurer..Mr. MARTIN G. BATES.
Secretary..........Mr. JOHN H. ROLSTON.
Attornies..........PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY.

DIRECTORS:
HENRY A. SMYTHE, President of the Central National Bank.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, President of the Bank of North America.
NOAH L. WILSON, President of the American National Bank.
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, of F. Schuchardt & Sons, bankers.
NATHAN CHANDLER, of John Munroe & Co., bankers.
WM. H. TOWNSEND, Treasurer of the Sterling Iron Company.
DAVID B. TURNER, of New-York.

Each share will be entitled, from the coal mined by the company in any one year, to its proportionate share of said coal so mined at cost, not exceeding one ton per share, (or the profits thereon,) and a dividend of the profits from the product, beyond the amount delivered on the shares.

The property of this company is situated between the town of Scranton, Penn., and the Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Company's property, about one mile from Scranton, and adjoining the Wyoming Railroad and Coal Company. It is free and unincumbered, and the company has no debt of any kind. It is one of the best coal properties in the valley, being estimated to contain seven millions of tons of coal, almost the whole of which is above water level, and capable of producing from 100,000 to 150,000 tons a year.

Any shareholder not wishing to take his coal can have it sold by the company for his account, and receive the profit.

Subscriptions for a limited number of shares received by
WILSON, GIBSON & CO.,
No. 80 Broadway, New-York.

$30,000,000 LOAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.
TWENTY YEAR COUPON BONDS, IN SUMS OF $50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
Interest, 7 per cent., payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
TEN MILLION DOLLARS in BONDS to be sold at SIXTY CENTS on the dollar in United States currency. The interest thus equaling TWELVE PER CENT. IN GOLD, or SEVENTEEN PER CENT. IN U. S. CURRENCY, at present rate of premium on gold.
THE FIRST YEAR'S INTEREST ALREADY PROVIDED.
The most desirable investment ever offered. Subscriptions received and full particulars communicated by
JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.,
and J. N. TIFFT,
Financial Agents of the Republic of Mexico,
No. 57 Broadway, New-York.
Subscriptions also received by banks and bankers generally throughout the United States.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, March 9, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1850, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated, the President, Directors and Company of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, (Association,) New-York, for six years from the date hereof and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable Nov. 1, 1865, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the city, at the Broadway Bank.
The Transfer Book will be closed Monday, the 9th inst.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD CO.,
3D-AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of thirteen directors and three inspectors of election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8, 1865. The polls will be open from 2 until 4 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until Nov. 9, 1865.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS,
Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1865.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the METROPOLITAN OIL CO. will be held at the office of the company, No. 92 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov. 14, 1865, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of reducing the capital stock of the company from five (5) hundred thousand dollars to two (2) hundred thousand dollars.
Signed,
GEO. W. DAY,
CHAS. G. JUDSON,
JOHN H. KEMP,
AARON H. RATHBONE,
HENRY S. BILLINGE,
Trustees.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, due 1st of November next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank on and after the 1st proximo.
B. E. SMITH, President.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

GLOBE MUTUAL COAL COMPANY

Coal at Actual Cost to Shareholders,
TO PARTIES SUBSCRIBING IMMEDIATELY,
SHARES, $8. PAR VALUE, $10.
WHICH ENTITLES THE PARTY TO ONE TON OF COAL AT THE ACTUAL COST.
SEE PROSPECTUS OF THE COMPANY.
OFFICE,
Nos. 64 Broadway and 19 New-st.,
NEAR WALL.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.
Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits

ALLEN, ABBOTT & GERRY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS,
No. 54 Wall-st.
The undersigned have formed a partnership for the general practice of law.
WILLIAM F. ALLEN,
BENJ. VAUGHAN ABBOTT,
ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1865.
THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY will pay a dividend of ten per cent., on and after WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. The transfer books will be closed from Friday, the 27th inst., until Friday, the 3d proximo. By order
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1865.
DIVIDEND—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free from government tax, has this day been declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the first day of November next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.

UNION NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER cent. has this day been declared, free from government tax, payable on Nov. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed till the 2d prox.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.—open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
B. H. BULL, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

UNRIVALED
SHIRTS
TO
ORDER,
AT
UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

CURTAIN GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
NEW STYLES,
ELEGANT DESIGNS
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway,
Have now on hand the most VARIED assortment of RICH GOODS, and invite the attention of parties furnishing to an examination of the same.

All orders executed by tasty and experienced workmen.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK.
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM; Its Diseases, their Causes and their Cure, by an IMPROVED METHOD OF TREATMENT. A valuable book for Young Invalids and the General Reader. By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M.D., former Professor in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. E. WARNER, publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House Price $1 50. N. B.—Dr. H. has returned to the city, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st. (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

R. H. MACY'S.
JUST RECEIVED, THE FALL IMPORTATION OF OUR POPULAR FRENCH KID GLOVES, FOR LADIES, GENTS, AND MISSES. FINEST QUALITY, CHOICE SHADES, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICE IN THE CITY. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV., NEAR FOURTEENTH-ST.

LADIES
PAPER COLLARS
& CUFFS.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
WARD, 387 B.WAY, N.Y.

SPECIALITE DE DENTELLES.
IMPORTANT TO THE RETAIL TRADE.
I will sell at wholesale my very choice and valuable assortment of Real Laces and Lace Goods, Black and White, at a liberal discount from my former popular prices, until Dec. 1, previous to going to Europe for Spring goods.
JOSEPH TUCKER,
Importer of Rich Laces.
East River National Bank, No. 680 Broadway.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of CHILDREN'S CLOAKS and SUITS, dresses, sacks, shawls, corsets, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, spencers, babies' caps, &c. Ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes, ready-made under-garments and ruffled skirts. Varieties of ladies' and misses' sets and handkerchiefs. Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table and bed linen, silk and cotton embroideries, braiding made to order, stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of Fall and Winter Paris millinery, of the latest styles and shapes; also, jockey and riding hats in great variety, now ready at
MR. SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

INDIA GOODS! MARCHANDISE DE L'INDE! INDIANISCHE WAAREN! All kinds of staple, fancy, curious articles, silks and shawls, at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 858 Broadway, near 14th-st.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH, HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM PARIS, HAS AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH CLOAKS FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR. ALSO, OPERA, CARRIAGE AND RECEPTION CLOAKS, WHICH, FOR STYLE AND RICHNESS, DEFY COMPETITION IN EUROPE OR AMERICA. No. 1,142 Broadway, one door above 26th-st., N. Y. City.

RAW SILK.—20 BALES CANTON REREELED straw braid, 25 cases Canton, for sale by ARCHER & BULL, No. 177 Water-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A VALUABLE PATENT JUST ISSUED—Consisting in a machine for pressing and smoothing photographs, for sale. Apply at RUPP BROS., in the gallery, No. 106 Av. A

SYRUP.—STUART'S EXTRA SYRUP, ALSO low-priced syrup, in barrels, for sale at the office of the Refinery, No. 169 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE MANSION HOUSE AND grounds, late the residence of Mrs. Eliza Barrow, in Jersey City, comprising 14 lots, well shaded with elm and other trees, and fronting 175 feet on Wayne and Mercer sts., and 200 feet on Barrow-st. The house is substantial and well built of wood, filled in with brick, 44 feet by 52 feet, with 12 feet portico in front, and 8 feet piazza in rear. There is also a greenhouse and two-story dwelling house upon the premises. Immediate possession can be given.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, in Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, or WILLIAM P. POWERS, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT AND WELL-BUILT four-story, brown-stone, English basement dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements, and located in one of the most pleasant streets in South Brooklyn; possession given about the middle of November; also, four first-class building lots, 25x133, on south side of 1st-place, between Clinton and Court sts. Apply to PHILANDER SHAW, office Phenix Fire Insurance Company, No. 139 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—OR WILL BE LET FURNISHED, until first of April next, the homestead residence of the late Aaron Peck, East Orange, N. J.; location very healthy, and very convenient to railroads, both horse and steam; house contains thirteen rooms and modern conveniences, with attractive surroundings; attached to the premises are commodious outbuildings, carriage-house, stables, etc., etc. For particulars, apply to T. C. HOUGHTON, opposite, or to CYRUS PECK, No. 102 Broadway, N. Y.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Only 2½ miles from the City of Norfolk. This farm contains 140 acres; is in a high state of cultivation; has upon it a fine young orchard; one of the finest race tracks in the South, and, withal, is regarded as one of the healthiest locations in the vicinity of Norfolk. For further particulars apply to ELIAS WADE, JR., No. 78 South-st., New-York, or to the undersigned, at his office, on Main-st., Norfolk, Va., opposite the Atlantic Hotel.
JAMES W. HINTEN, Attorney.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 374 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

Also, a two-story cottage house on 4th-av., between 84th and 85th sts. Price, $4,500.

Also, the tenement houses Nos. 161 and 163 Lewis-st., front and rear. Price, $20,000.

Also, a valuable leasehold property, No. 138 East Broadway, running through to Division-st. Price, $9,500.

Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence at Skaneateles, Onondaga Co., N. Y., on the lake, with magnificent views, within five minutes' walk of churches, schools, &c.; large, pleasant house, grounds beautifully laid out, abundance of fruit, &c.; altogether one of the most healthy and beautiful places in point of scenery, location and society to be found. About 3 acres land—city property would be taken in exchange. Price, with furniture, $10,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE TWO-STORY and attic house on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb avs.; price $4,000; also a similar house on Bedford-av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs.; price $4,000.

Also two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av.; price $2,500 each.

Also a cottage-house and vacant lots on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av.; price $2,500.

Also the tenement-house No. 93 Gold-st.; price $4,500

Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, 96 Broadway, New-York

A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR RENT—No. 82 Lexington-av., near 27th-st.; three-story and basement, high stoop, neatly fitted up and furnished by the owner for his own use, all in good order; will be sold or rented, with or without horses and carriage. For permit to see the premises, apply in person to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale, one hour from City Hall, at Orange, New-Jersey; price $40,000; and a rustic cottage and ten acres of land on Orange Mountain, $25,000. Also, elegant building lots in Llewellyn Park, of five acres each, for sale low. Apply to T. B. MERRICK & SON, No. 70 William-st., N. Y., and L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE CENTRAL PARK LOTS, ON THE 5th and 8th avs.

Also, lots on the streets adjacent to the Park.

Also, lots on the 6th and 7th avs., above the Park.

Also, lots on the principal streets and avenues above and below the Park.

For particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

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FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON FULTON-av., a good brick store, with nice dwelling apartments of five large rooms, five bedrooms and seven closets; possession 1st of November; water and gas. Terms to suit. Inquire on the premises, Fulton-av., 5 doors west of Grand-av.

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FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE in 24th-st., near Broadway, with possession 1st May next. Price $18,500. Apply to
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WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE OR FARM IN EXchange for Brooklyn lots and cash; also a good house, three story and basement, brick, No. 401 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, price $6,500. Apply to D. W. BROWN, No. 117 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house and lot, No. 187 Lexington-av.; immediate possession given. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKlyn property, a valuable country seat, with 5½ acres, at Jamaica, L. I. Apply to SIMONSON & NAFIS, No. 196 Fulton-av., near Nevins, or SANDFORD & CORNELL, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AT MORISSANIA—A LARGE dwelling-house, 40x38, with about 12 lots of ground, 150 by 196, well stocked with fruit and in good order. Apply to JAMES WOODS & SON, No. 292 Pearl-st., New-York.

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TO LET—THE PRIVATE BRICK STABLE, NO. 87 West 38th-st.; commodious and beautifully situated. Apply on the premises.

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Greatest possible depth, richness and volume of tone, combined with a rare brilliancy, clearness, and perfect evenness throughout the entire scale, and, above all, a surprising duration of sound, the pure and sympathetic quality of which never changes under the most delicate or powerful touch.

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Warranted equal to Arnold's.
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Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA....SATURDAY, Oct. 28
HELVETIA....SATURDAY, Nov. 4
ERIN....SATURDAY, Nov. 11
VIRGINIA....SATURDAY, Nov. 18
SCOTLAND....SATURDAY, Nov. 25
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
EUROPE....A. DUCHESNE....FRIDAY....Nov. 10
LAFAYETTE or WASHINGTON..FRIDAY....Dec. 8
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 1.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 8.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 15.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 22.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 29.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 6.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF MANCHESTER....WEDNESDAY....Oct. 25
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY....Oct. 28
CITY OF DUBLIN....WEDNESDAY....Nov. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY....Nov. 4
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin....$90 | Steerage....$30
First Cabin to London....95 | Steerage to London....33
First Cabin to Paris....105 | Steerage to Paris....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Southampton, as follows:
ARAGO....HENRY A. GADSDEN....Nov. 25, 1865.
FULTON....JAMES A. WOTTON....Dec. 23, 1865.
ARAGO....HENRY A. GADSDEN....Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON....JAMES A. WOTTON....Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO....HENRY A. GADSDEN....March 17, 1866.
FULTON....JAMES A. WOTTON....April 14, 1866.
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin....$132 50 | Second cabin....$80 00

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.
HIBERNIA....SATURDAY, Nov. 4
UNITED KINGDOM....SATURDAY, Nov. 11
Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID BRITISH iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. PICKHAM, will sail as above from Pier No. 3 North River, on TUESDAY, Nov. 14. For passage at the lowest rates apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

STAR LINE—SEMI-WEEKLY.
Connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
The first-class United States Mail steamships
NEVADA, CARPENTER, Commander.
CONSTITUTION, GREENMAN, Commander.
AMERICA, LINDT, Commander.
WEYBOSSET, PARISH, Commander.
THE NEVADA
Will leave Pier No. 45 North River, three piers above Canal-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 28, at 3 P. M.
The CONSTITUTION will follow WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For freight or passage apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah,
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave Nov. 9.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

NOTICE.—Change of sailing date. Hereafter the American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 8th and 23d of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent, No. 26 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO,

calling at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco and Bahia.
The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, one of their first-class steamers, (the 29th falling on a Sunday, they will sail on the 30th.)
THE NORTH AMERICA
will leave on MONDAY, the 30th of October, from Pier No. 43, North River, at 12 o'clock noon.

The steamers only call at Para every other trip. The NORTH AMERICA will not call there this time. The steamer SOUTH AMERICA will follow on the 29th of November. An experienced surgeon is attached to each steamship. All letters must pass through the post-office. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS,
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
QUAKER CITY,
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 East River. Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.
The fast and favorite steamship
ALHAMBRA,
R. B. BENSON, Commander,
is receiving cargo, and will be dispatched as above.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY B. SOUDER....Capt. CHAS. P. MARSHMAN
MONEKA....Capt. WM. MARSHMAN
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 38 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The MONEKA leaves THURSDAY, Nov. 2.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,
Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—COMMERCIAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

FAIRBANKS, Capt. ALEX. HUNTER.
WM. P. CLYDE, Capt. JAS. S. ROBBINS.
The splendid A 1 Steamship WM. P. CLYDE, is now loading at Pier No. 15, East River, and will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 2, at 4 P. M., or sooner if loaded. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st., or to JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.
The elegant and fast steamship TWILIGHT is now receiving freight at Pier No. 37 North River, and will leave as above on SATURDAY, Oct. 28, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Agents at Wilmington, HARRIS & HOWELL.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR, W. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 28, and the NORTHERN LIGHT, WM. WEIR, Commander, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The splendid new steamship NESHANNOCK, Capt. J. H. WINCHESTER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 28, at 3 P. M., and the GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GOGER, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For passage, having most luxurious and elegant accommodations, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will dispatch on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, from the company's pier, No. 42, foot of Canal-st., North River, their new and first-class steamship
HENRY CHAUNCEY,
Capt. ALFRED G. GRAY,
for Aspinwall, connecting via the Panama Railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, and on the Pacific with the company's favorite steamship
GOLDEN CITY,
for San Francisco.

The steamers of this company will sail regularly thereafter, as above, on the 1st, 11th and 21st days of every month, except when such dates fall on Sunday, when the departure will be on the preceding Saturday. The
ATLANTIC,
Capt. JEFFERSON MAURY, will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 11, connecting on the Pacific with the COLORADO. The
BALTIC,
Capt. ROBERT H. HORNER, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 21, connecting with the SACRAMENTO.

THROUGH PASSAGE RATES,
INCLUDING RAILROAD FARE.
First Cabin, $350; Second Cabin, $250; Steerage, $125. Children between 6 and 12 years, half fare; children from 2 to 6 years, quarter fare; children under 2 years, free.

Bankable funds (currency) only taken in payment.

Out of town applicants may secure passage by remitting bank drafts on New-York to the Company's agent, who will send tickets by mail or express, as may be directed.

Baggage checked through in charge of baggage masters over the entire route.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult passenger. For all over this weight 10 cents per pound must be paid to the purser on board. No merchandise nor bedding taken as baggage.

WAY PASSAGE RATES,
NEW-YORK TO ASPINWALL.
First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $80; Steerage, $50. Children at proportionate rates.

WAY BAGGAGE—On all over 100 pounds to each adult passenger three cents per pound, payable to the purser on board.

ASPINWALL TO PANAMA.
$25 in gold, and children in proportion, payable at Aspinwall.

An experienced surgeon assigned to each ship. Medicines and professional services free of charge.

For passage tickets, or further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River.
In Boston, to
C. L. BARTLETT & CO.,
No. 16 Broad-st.
For freight, to
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 84 Broadway.
OR ON THE COMPANY'S WHARF,
Freight Agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO THE PACIFIC COAST will please take notice that having been appointed Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, we are now prepared to receive freights for California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, Sandwich Islands, Central America and west coast of South America.

For rates apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway, or freight office on dock foot of Canal-st.

Steamers will sail 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month; those dates falling on Sunday, on preceding Saturday.

No slow freight received on day of sailing. Freight MUST BE DELIVERED ON DOCK FOOT OF CANAL-ST. Bills of lading will be issued at No. 84 Broadway. Our usual package express will be sent by each steamer, and will close at 10 A. M. on sailing day. Our letter bags will close at 11½ A. M. For convenience of our up-town customers, letter bags will be kept at the Metropolitan Hotel and on the dock, foot of Canal-st.

Our FRANKED ENVELOPES will be on sale at the office of the hotel, and at our office, No. 84 Broadway, and Canal-st. dock.

All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.

Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.

Telegraphic transfers of money made to all points reached by the wires on West Coast.

California coupons bought at best rates.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

PIONEER LINE.
Connecting with all steamboats and railroads for the interior.
The new and first-class steamship PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 11 North River on THURSDAY, Nov. 2, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR MOBILE, ALA.—DIRECT.

The A 1 fast steamship
GEN. SEDGWICK
will commence to receive freight on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 M., and sail SATURDAY, 28th, at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 38 North River.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodation, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Captain KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.,
No. 115 Broadway.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE, BEFORE sailing, should purchase HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST—being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, and Great Britain and Ireland. With a railroad map corrected up to July, 1865, and a map embracing colored routes of travel in the above countries. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Fourth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $5.

For sale in New-York by D. APPLETON & Co., No. 443 Broadway, and JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway. And in Boston, by A. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 100 Washington-st.

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square, New-York.

Sent by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of $5.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. R. NONES, Notary Public.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS, 1865.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 18.
PASSENGER LINES FOR CAMDEN, MANCHESTER AND LONG BRANCH.
The steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. SEELY, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:
AT 11:45 A. M., EXPRESS LINE FOR CAMDEN DIRECT,
taking passengers for Port Monmouth, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squan, Bricksburg, Manchester, Toms River, Woodmansie, Shamong, Barnegat, Tuckerton, Otsion, Jackson, and all stations on Camden and Atlantic Railroad.
Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.
Excursion ticket, good for three days, $3.
At 4:15 P. M., Way Passenger Line for Manchester, Toms River, Long Branch and intermediate stations.
THROUGH FREIGHT LINE CAMDEN AND NEW-YORK.
Leave New-York at 4:15 P. M., arriving at Camden 1:30 P. M. next day.
Leave Camden at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York 4 A. M. next day.
Freight taken at low rates. Apply to S. C. HASTY, Local Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
W. S. SNEDEN, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after Sept. 25, 1865, trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6 and 7 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M., and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 7:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., and 5:40 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

REYBOLD'S INDEPENDENT LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA,
VIA CAPE MAY.
The steamer DECATUR, J. S. ELDRIDGE, Commander, is now receiving cargo at Pier No. 12 North River, and will sail on SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 4 P. M.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to THORN & TOBIAS,
No. 144 Cedar-st., corner of West-st.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N.Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—ON and after MONDAY, Oct. 9, the steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck-slip, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the express train. Freight taken for the Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a reservoir and appurtenances thereto in said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same:

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, persons and parties interested in the land, tenements, hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, that we have completed our estimate and appraisal in the above entitled matter, and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a General Term thereof to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of November, 1865, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed—and that a copy of our said report has been deposited in the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department in the City of New-York, and at our office, No. 83 Nassau-st., (Room No. 20,) for the inspection of parties interested therein.—Dated New-York, Sept. 13, 1865.
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, } Commissioners.
HENRY L. HOGUET,

SUPREME COURT—NEW-YORK.—SAMUEL COOLES, Plaintiff, against RICHARD D. ADDINGTON, GILES L. ISHAM and MARY LOUISE, his wife; THEODORE ISHAM and AUGUSTA E. ISHAM, his wife; MARION E. ISHAM, MOSES M. LAIRD, ALFRED M. TREDWELL, ALFRED M. TREDWELL, surviving executor of the last will of John Tredwell, deceased; THE BANK OF ULSTER, LEWIS W. TRACY, Defendants. U. S. Revenue Stamp, 50 cents, cancelled. To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said city, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in number one hundred and forty-nine Broadway, in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated 15th September, 1865.
CHARLES B. HART, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o14law6wSat* No. 149 Broadway, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-third-street from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York. Notice is hereby given that the bill of the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be presented for taxation to Honorable George G. Barnard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the second day of November, 1865, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
JOSEPH C. SKADEN,
BENJAMIN GALBRAITH, } Commissioners.
JOSEPH N. BARNES,
NEW-YORK, October 21, 1865.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, and from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, where not already opened, in the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that the bill of costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be presented for taxation to Hon. George G. Barnard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of November, 1865, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
JOHN K. HACKETT,
GEORGE WILKES, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM CAULDWELL,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1865.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. P. ASCOUGH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Robb & Ascough, No. 60 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—New-York, June 16, 1865.
je17 law6mS.* JOHN D. ASCOUGH, Administrator.

PROPOSALS

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 2 BRIDGE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, indorsed "Proposals for Cooked Rations," will be received by the undersigned until 10 o'clock A. M., SATURDAY, the 28th inst., for supplying COOKED RATIONS for four months, from the 1st day of November, 1865 (or for such shorter period as may be directed by the Commissary-General of Subsistence,) to all troops in the service, as well as to all other persons properly to be subsisted by the United States Subsistence Department, who may be in New-York City or its immediate vicinity, as well as to those who may be en route to and from the seat of war, and not otherwise provided for.

The rations will consist of three meals each day, of good and wholesome food, and subject to such proper inspection as may be directed by the officer in charge.

The contractor must also furnish the soap and candles that may be required in accordance with the army ration, as follows: Four pounds of soap and one and one-quarter pounds of adamantine candles to each hundred rations.

The bidders must state the price per ration, which price must include all expenses, such as furnishing cooking apparatus, fuel, packing-boxes, transportation of the rations, &c.

All bids must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by the guarantors themselves as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed with two bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars each.

Names of guarantors, } ————

Bidders must give their names in full, and also state their place of residence and business.

They must be present at the opening of the proposals, and be fully prepared with their sureties to sign immediately the contract and bond. Evidence must be shown of the entire responsibility of each surety. Any informality will be the cause of the entire rejection of the proposal and any other than a genuine bid, made in perfect good faith, will subject the person making it and the guarantors to the extreme penalty of the law.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement attached to it.

The government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

Payments to be monthly, in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.
FRANCIS E. BERIER,
Captain and C. S. Vols.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1865.

Proposals are invited by the undersigned for the delivery of good, merchantable TIMOTHY HAY, on board of vessels at such wharf in New-York harbor as may be designated.

The hay and straw must be securely baled, and weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton exclusive of wood.

Proposals must state plainly the quantity, price, and time of delivery.

The hay and straw will be inspected by a government inspector, and weighed before being shipped.

Proposals will also be received to deliver HAY and STRAW at Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., and Hilton Head, S. C., subject to the above requirements.

Bids will be accepted from time to time to meet the requirements of the government.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon [illegible] as funds for the purpose shall be received.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of the bidder and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, Nov. 3, 1865, for the completion of the unfinished work on the proposed sewer in 52d-st., from 6th to 7th-avs.

Blank forms for bids and specifications, can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1865.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., of Monday, Oct. 30, 1865, for the supply of 5 twenty-inch and 126 twelve-inch cast-iron stop cocks, 28 fire hydrants, known as "Ayres' hydrants," and 27 fire hydrants, known as "Coffin's hydrants."

Specifications and blank forms for bids can be obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEVENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,
New-York, Oct. 18, 1865.

AUCTION SALES.

CLOSING SALES OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, during the month of October, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz.:
NEW-YORK.
New-York City, TUESDAY of each week—100 horses each day.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, THURSDAY of each week—100 horses each day.
Philadelphia, SATURDAY of each week—100 mules each day.
Harrisburgh, TUESDAY of each week—100 mules each day.
Harrisburgh, THURSDAY of each week—100 horses each day.
Reading, TUESDAY, Oct. 3—150 horses.
Greenburgh, FRIDAY, Oct. 13—150 horses.
Lancaster, THURSDAY, Oct. 19—150 horses.
Pittsburgh, THURSDAY, Oct. 26—150 horses.
Allentown, TUESDAY, Oct. 31—150 horses.
DELAWARE.
Wilmington, TUESDAY of each week—100 horses each day.
Wilmington, FRIDAY of each week—100 mules each day.
MISSOURI.
St. Louis, Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10—150 mules each day.
St. Louis, Oct. 11, 12, 13 and 14—150 horses each day.
St. Louis, Oct. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30 and 31—150 mules each day.
GIESBORO, D. C.
TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week—100 horses each day.
No sales of mules will take place at
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The animals to be sold in October are superior to any heretofore offered to the public. The majority of them are sound and serviceable.

It is expected that at this series of sales all the surplus government animals will be disposed of. Buyers should, therefore, avail themselves of this last opportunity to purchase.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge First Division Q. G. O. M.

FINAL SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, during the month of November, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:
NEW-YORK.
New-York City—TUESDAY of each week, 100 HORSES each day.
New-York City—THURSDAY of each week, 100 MULES each day.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Penn.—THURSDAY, Nov. 2, 9, 16 and 23, 100 HORSES each day.
Philadelphia, Penn.—SATURDAY of each week, 100 MULES each day.
Harrisburgh, Penn.—TUESDAY of each week, 100 MULES each day.
Harrisburgh, Penn.—THURSDAY, Nov. 2, 9, 16 and 23, 100 HORSES each day.
Mechanicsburgh, Penn.—TUESDAY, Nov. 7, 100 HORSES.
Allentown, Penn.—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, 100 HORSES.
Pottsville, Penn.—FRIDAY, Nov. 12, 100 HORSES.
Chester, Delaware County, Penn.—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, 100 HORSES.
Titusville, Penn.—THURSDAY, Nov. 16, 100 HORSES.
Titusville, Penn.—THURSDAY, Nov. 30, 100 HORSES.
Titusville, Penn.—THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 23 and 24, 100 MULES each day.
DELAWARE.
Wilmington, Del.—TUESDAY of each week, 100 HORSES each day.
Wilmington, Del.—FRIDAY of each week, 100 MULES each day.
MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Md.—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15, 100 HORSES.
Baltimore, Md.—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, 100 HORSES.
GIESBORO, D. C.
TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, 100 HORSES each day.
NO SALES OF MULES WILL TAKE PLACE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

At this series of sales, all the government animals will be disposed of. Buyers should, therefore, avail themselves of this last opportunity to purchase.

For sales of public animals in the West, see official western newspapers.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms—Cash in United States currency.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 21, 1865.

Will be sold at Baltimore, Md., under direction of Capt. C. B. Beach, A. Q. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Government Wharf, south side of Basin, the government vessels hereinafter named and described, viz:

The DIAMOND, side-wheel steamer of 459 tons, iron hull, length on deck, 186 feet; beam, 20 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft, 6 feet; has two oscillating engines; diameter of cylinder, 40 inches; stroke of piston, 44 inches; two boilers, two masts, with fore and aft sails, and well found in anchors, chains, &c., &c.

This vessel has saloon and state-room accommodations and makes about 15 miles per hour.

The WINNISSIMMET, double-end side-wheel ferry-boat of 335 tons, iron hull; length on deck, 150 feet; beam, 25 feet; over all, 54 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet. Boiler and engine in good running order, and vessel well supplied in her general outfits.

The CURLEW, side-wheel, double-end ferry-boat, of 342 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 136 feet; beam, 32 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet 6 inches; draft, 7 feet. Has one beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 32 inches; stroke of piston, 9 feet.

This steamer was thoroughly repaired and supplied with a new boiler in 1864, and is a staunch vessel, being well supplied with anchors, chains, &c., &c.

The EASTERN STATE, screw steamer of 440 tons, white oak hull, copper and iron fastened; length on deck, 164 feet; beam, 24 feet; depth of lower hold, 9½ feet; between decks, 6 feet; draft, 10 feet 6 inches; capacity of cargo, 2,500 barrels; has two direct-acting low-pressure engines; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; stroke of piston, 26 inches; one flue boiler.

This vessel has been recently metalled, is in excellent repair and well found in all her outfits. She is staunch and well suited for sea service.

The JOHN FARRON, side-wheel steamer of 314 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 150 feet; beam, 28 feet; over all, 42½ feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet, and is well found in anchors, chains and general outfits.

Terms cash, in government funds, on day of sale.
G. W. BRADLEY,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster
Middle Military Department.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer,
(late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.)
Salesroom No. 28 Liberty-st., near Nassau.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, CARPETS, CHINA AND GLASS, SILVERWARE, &c., &c.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell at auction TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) Oct. 28, 1865, at 10½ o'clock, at their SALESROOM, NO. 28 LIBERTY-ST., between Nassau and William sts.:

The entire contents of a private residence at Williams' Bridge, removed for convenience of sale, viz.: Rosewood, walnut and mahogany sofas, chairs and arm-chairs, marble-top tables, card and fancy tables, etageres, bookcases, elegant carved oak cabinet, walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing-bureaus, washstands, enameled bedroom suites, paillasses, straw, husk and hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, sheets, reps, lace curtains, easy chairs, lounges, Brussels and ingrain carpets, matting, china, glass, &c. Also, one French plate mantel mirror, one French plate pier mirror, silver-plated tea sets, casters, table ware, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen utensils. Catalogues early on morning of sale.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of order of sale to me directed, by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION,
On FRIDAY, Nov. 3, 1865,
at 12 o'clock M.,
THE PRIZE STEAMER
WREN,
HER TACKLE, APPAREL, &c.,
AS SHE NOW LIES,
AT ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN.
For cards to examine, apply at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.
GEO. D. ALLEN,
United States Marshal So. Dist. Florida.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 3, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M.,
at the
Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
by order of Simeon Draper, U. S. Cotton Agent,
2,800 BALES MOBILE COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in bale at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the auctioneer, No. 38 Pine-st., two days before the sale.

RAILROAD CARS AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10, 1865.

I will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8, at one (1) P. M., near the depot of the New-York Central Railroad, in Buffalo, N.Y., ten (10) new Eight-wheeled Box Freight Cars, five (5) foot gauge.
Terms—cash, in government bonds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Bvt. Col. and A. G. M.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 93 Liberty-st:

Household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites in crimson, figured brocatel, carved rosewood mirror-back etagere, carved rosewood marble-top centre table, mahogany suites, lace window curtains, gilt cornices, table, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany sofas and lounges in delaine, &c., also, at 10½ o'clock, by order of the Proprietors of St. Nicholas Hotel, about fifty packages of unclaimed baggage, sold to pay charges.

Also, a set of six Sheffield plated dish covers.

At 12 o'clock, a set of single harness, &c.

At 10½ o'clock,

A large and valuable assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, a large stock of beds, pillows, linen sheets, counterpanes, pillow-cases, fine hair mattresses, chairs, tables, mirrors, pictures, trucks, wheelbarrows, lanterns, crockery, glass and plated ware, cooking utensils, a large lot of Brussels and ingrain carpets, all nearly new and made for a first-class steamer.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE WATER-FRONT PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 31, 1865, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, (by order of the trustees,) Atlantic Marine Railway Company, all that valuable property belonging to the Atlantic Marine Railway Company, situated at Red Hook Point, Brooklyn, consisting of about 150 feet water front by 745 feet deep. The depth of water at this pier is sufficient to float ships of the largest class. For further particulars inquire of F. Z. TUCKER, on the premises, or at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

LEWIS E. WOOD WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., to close an estate, executor's sale of 60 choice building lots, (corner and inside,) at Claremont, South Bergen, 1½ miles from Cortland, Liberty and Desbrosses streets ferries by horse and dummy cars every ten minutes; in the midst of elegant improvements, schools and churches of all denominations; secure your home within 25 minutes of the City Hall, New-York; light taxation; terms easy.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Pupils coming from a distance will be received into the families of the instructors. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The class for boys under ten will reopen at No. 68, and will be enlarged by request.

Classes in elocution with Mrs. Vandenhoff, and in languages by Professors, commence Oct. 15.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept 19. Boarding and day school. Boys prepared for college, business, West Point and the navy school. French is the language used at large, and is taught, spoken without interfering with other studies. The prospectus contains the names of the pupils and their parents during the past ten years. A primary department for young boys over seven.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
with primary department and gymnasium.
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open from 9½ A. M. to 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

DR. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL IS AT NO. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st. The following parents have sons in it, and have had for two years past: William M. Evarts, Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, Wm. A. Booth, Judge D. P. Ingraham, Joseph Nason, E. T. Tefft, Z. Ely, Rev. Dr. D. B. Coe, S. L. Mitchell, D. Perkins.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st. (bet. Madison and 5th avs.,) will reopen Sept. 19. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., will reopen on the 20th September.

References: Bishop Potter, Bishop Kip, Rev. W. B. Sprague, D. D., Hon. M. Fillmore, Major-Gen. Dix, Hon. W. Hunt, Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., Henry A. Smythe, Esq., Edwin Hoyt, Esq., Hon. Erastus Corning, &c.

M. W. LYON'S

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Nos. 161 5th-av. and 937 Broadway, corner of 22d-st., reopens Sept. 18. The large increase of pupils necessitated its removal. The rooms now occupied have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access and of supervision, indeed for all school purposes, they cannot well be surpassed. Parents are invited to call. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander.
John Auchincloss.
A. M. Allerton.
Chas. G. Barrett.
John S. Boyd.
Wm. A. Butler.
Benj F. Butler.
Alb. W. Canfield.
L. B. Cannon.
John R. Cecil.
Kenny Couillard.
Wm. E. Dodge.
Henry Day.
Geo. De Forest.
Edmund Dwight.
O. D. F. Grant.
Oliver Harriman.
Enoch Ketcham.
Alex. Knox.
Calvin E. Knox.
Lewis Roberts.
D. S. Schanck.
Robert Schell.
John Sherwood.
W. L. Skidmore.
Cyrus A. Smith.
James Stokes.
Chas. N. Talbot.
John C. Tucker.
H. C. Van Vorst.
Ralph Wells.
John C. Work.
Thos. S. Young.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS,
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.
The Winter session of this institution will open Oct. 17. Number of boarders limited to thirty. Terms, per session of 21 weeks, $100. Catalogues containing full particulars may be had at No. 17 Ann-st., or at the institute.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S

French and English School for Young Ladies, No. 41 West 16th-st., New-York. Miss KENNEDY receives a limited number of boarding pupils, and has still a few vacancies. The young ladies are under her own constant supervision, and have every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.
Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., Murray Hill, New-York.

R. P. JENKS'

School will reopen at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

ELOCUTION AND VOCAL CULTURE.

PROF. J. E. FROBISHER.
Address No. 122 East 18th-st.

MME. OWLER HAVING JUST RETURNED from a tour in Europe, intends remaining in this city the ensuing season. Her classes will be open on MONDAY, Oct. 30, at the Academy, Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, commencing with a grand "public night."

National dances, hornpipes, minuets and all the popular dances taught privately.

Public Classes every MONDAY EVENING; Children's Classes WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS; Adults in the evening.

Families taught at their own residences.

Parties wishing to make arrangements will please call on Mme. OWLER, at her academy, any day between 12 and 3.

A GREAT REDUCTION FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.—GOLDSMITH'S Penmanship, Bookkeeping, &c., No. 756 Broadway.—NOTICE.—Pupils will be received prior to Nov. 1, for the term commencing on that day, at a reduction of nearly one-half. Particulars in circulars.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seizas, No. 911 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 900 Broadway.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, will open Sept. 18, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, German and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 11. Circulars at the school; Lockwood's, No. 411, and Seree's, No. 826 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-sixth semi-annual session will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, opposite Washington-square,
PRIMARY, COMMERCIAL, CLASSICAL,
Prepares for college, business, West Point.

PROF. WATSON'S PRIVATE MUSICAL ACADEMY.—Piano, violin, guitar, singing and harmony lessons. Address No. 543 Broadway, or call at Academy, No. 645 6th-av.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House reopened Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages in attendance for young ladies at a distance.

ALL THE ENGLISH BRANCHES taught thoroughly; five years' experience; best of reference from prominent individuals; terms, $1 an hour. Address H., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 907 Broadway. Number limited to twenty. Most lessons learned in school. Circulars obtained as above.

E. A. GIBBENS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 54 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway.

MISS SCHENKBERG DESIRES TO fill a few vacancies in her class of young ladies, which will open Sept. 20, at No. 107 (old No. 65) West 21st-st.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city, by Harlem Railroad. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

THE MISSES MEIKLEHAM, NO. 151 West 26th-st., will open a school for young children Sept. 25.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. BROWN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 71 West 23d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE FOR BOYS. Address Rev. Dr. HARRIS, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON.—For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

AN OXFORD, M. A., DESIRES A FEW pupils. Address A. P. M., No. 53½ West 32d-st.

SOUTHERN ADVERTISEM'TS

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN LAND

COLLECTION AND COMMISSION AGENCY

are in constant receipt of choice tracts of land throughout the South and Southwest; also, valuable mining properties,

MAKE COLLECTIONS on all parts of the country.

Pay especial attention to the sale and disposal of Southern products, and make advances on direct consignments.

MATTHEW H. BRIDGE, Manager,
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